PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

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Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

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F.I.C., F.C.S.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
§	MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th Sept.
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2985	500	A Symons	8th "
§	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
§	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
§	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

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The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

§ This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

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October 6th. November 3rd.
" 17th.

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Bombay, September 3, 1892.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	450	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class
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MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

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S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 15th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 21st September, at Noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 18th September, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 17th September, at Noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September, 1892. Agents.

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Bezique for two players—two packs of Cards, Rules and Registers	1 4 to 3 0	1 6 to 4 0
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" Registers or Markers	0 10	0 11
Cavendish's Pocket Guide to Bezique..	0 6	0 7
Chess Boards and Men :—		
Folding Millboards, leather covered, Red and White squares	3 6 to 4 12	3 12 to 5 4
Ebony and Boxwood men, per set	3 4 to 5 4	3 12 to 6 0
"Staunton" Chessmen, wooden	13 8	15 0
Folding Railway Boards, Mahogany, with Ebony and White wood squares and pegged Bonemen	8 0 to 13 0	9 0 to 14 8
The B. C. D. portable Backgammon, Chess and Draughts, when rolled up measures only 8 inches by 4 inch	9 0	10 0
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Cribbage :—		
Straight Scoring Boards with Pegs	1 6	1 9
Lap Out " for three players.	2 2	2 6
Triangular " "	2 2	2 6
Folding Boxes with Pegs and space for 1 pack of Cards	1 10	1 14
" " 2 packs of Cards..	3 0	3 6
Oak Card Case with two drawers for Cards, space for pegs, and plated metal scoring book	16 0	18 0
Dice, per set of three	0 2	0 3
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" Double Nines	2 4 to 4 4	2 8 to 4 12

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Snake and Bird Puzzle	0 14	1 0
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Kinder Garten, an amusing game for Young Children	2 4	2 8
Naval Blockade	10 0	11 8
Primrose Dames with Board	2 0	2 4
Prisoner's Base	2 0	2 4
Puff and Dart Game, consisting of Puff, Dart and Coloured Targets	3 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 7 0
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Reversi, a new Game for the Chess Board	2 0	2 4
Spellicans ..... Per box	0 14 to 1 8	1 0 to 1 10
Solitaire, Mahogany Board and Glass Marbles	2 0 to 5 8	2 4 to 6 4
Game of Planchette	3 0	3 8
" Flitterkins	0 12	0 14
" Spoof Tennis	1 0	1 2
" Tiddledy Winks	0 12	0 14
" Tom Tiddler's Ground	2 4	2 8
" Torpedo—A Naval Engagement	1 0	1 2
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"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.

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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	5 0
12 " " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

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No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
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		" 6 Largest	5 8

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BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

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The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links, Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

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Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS.
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ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LYON'S TOURISTS AND PLEASURE PARTY
WILL APPEAR IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY,
"THE LOAN OF A LOVER"
AND THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY
"PATCH WORK,"
OR THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2;
Gallery and Back Seats, Re. 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld.
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THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1892, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

PHOTOGRAPHER.
WANTED AT ONCE

A thorough expert EUROPEAN ARTIST, having good knowledge of Retouching, Finishing Photos, and must be well up in operation (in business). Apply at once with Certificates and Specimen of work, stating salary to

A. MIRZA ALLY & Co.,
Photographers, East Street, Poona.
Poona, 13th September, 1892.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 26th September, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors and fix their Remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September to 3rd October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MERCANTILE PRESS Co., Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1892, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1892.
2.—To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To declare a Dividend.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th day of September, 1892, for works in the construction of a New Mutton Market in the grounds of the Arthur Crawford Markets.

2.—Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4.—A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. I. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1892.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

23 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases Turkey red border prints 27 by 24.
1 " white jaconets.
2 " white striped doria, &c., &c.
1 case coloured merino.
2 cases lemon cambrics.
4 bales green, do.
On account and at the risk of Pudumsy Huree—
E S & Co. / 1498 / S L B } 3069-78—3 bales grey finish shirting.
On account and at the risk of Jeychund Ruttonjee—
1 case Havard checks 32 pieces, ex Clan Alpine.
On account and at the risk of Khoja Dawood Tayyani, and by order of Thucker Kersondass Hergovun:—
40 bales 2,000 pieces shirtings, mericani moodia, 4½ lbs.
40 bales 2,000 pieces, mericani moodia, 6½ lbs.
On account of the concerned—
11 bales local made yarn No. 20.
11 bales local made yarn No. 30.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHANDARWARA IN MATOONGA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Mahadeo Gopal Kiney, by order of the mortgagee Damodur Shrikrishnajee, the following landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Thoka land or ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Bhandarwara in Matoonga, admeasuring about 529 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 44, new survey No. 9, and bounded on the east by the property of Mingel Marian, on the west by the property of Jehangirjee Framjee, on the north by the property of Pascol De Mello, and on the south by the property of Gopal Boodhajee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Thoka land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Bhandarwara in Matoonga, admeasuring about 2135 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. , new survey No. , and bounded on the east by the property of Kashi, widow of Keroo Balgovindas, on the west by the property of Tatoo Hapgovun, on the north partly by the property of Sookoor Gaurjya, and partly by the property of Nani Kharvun, and on the south by the property of Pirojbai, wife of Khursetjee Dadabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, September 15, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star			Rs. 32 per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	"	34 "
Three "	do.	"	36 "
Five "	do.	"	40 "
Five "	Special do.	"	42 "
OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."			
One Star			Rs. 28 per doz.
Three "		"	30 "

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RINGNES & CO.'S
SCANDINAVIAN BEER,
Rs. 15 per Case of three dozen Quarts.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS,
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of the undermentioned articles at the Stations noted below from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, will be received by the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officers) at Kurrachee up to 1 p.m., local time, and at other Stations up to 1-30 p.m., (Madras Time) on 26th September, 1892, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the respective Chief and Executive Commissariat Offices, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Potatoes, Straw, or Kirbee," as the case may be.

5. The Commissariat Officer shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated

6 Each Tender must be accompanied with separate earnest-money for each description of article in Government Promissory Notes or Treasury Receipt.* Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

*The receipt may be for Currency Notes or Cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender:—

Stations.	Description of articles	Bengal Tender and Schedule Forms.	Tenders to be received on
Deesa, Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Potatoes	98 and 100	26th Sept. 1892.
Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Kirbee	Do.	
Hyderabad	Straw, Rice, or Paddy	Do.	

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, July 19, 1892.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGADHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devanagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thural Athenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pandit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 350. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... " 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
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CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

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CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
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DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasmodic Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
J. L. ORTON,
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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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FOR SEPTEMBER 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill procures no irritation of the genito-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Agents.

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LIFE OFFICE:

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NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	3 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	nil	2 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 per ct.	£28
Chr. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	8%	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	nil	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 30	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	735
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,938	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	4 52½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	715
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baboo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Kamaisan	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khatau Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Mandelsee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	127½xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	70	1,300
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	307½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	260
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	560

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	1,100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton Brevis Cawnapore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	127½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	135
Colaba	600	200	all		220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
English Press and Manag.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	325
Fort	400	250	250		175
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
Harvey and Sakhapathy	300	500	all	100	850
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	1450	500	500	50	595 1381
Khangaum	750	400	all		475
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	525
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	130 515
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	475
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	270
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	610
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500		410
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	35	210
Volkart	375	200	all	75	245
	...	1,000	100	... Rs. 100	1,025

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	7.0	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Hapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Gaysen & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	884
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Firelp.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	810
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-10	
English Sovereigns	"	16-8	
Do. Drazons	"	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterances	"	108-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	233	"
Euro-France	"	260	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Sale of the Maharani Ice Factory, 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Lyons' Tourists, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. of St. George entered, and the s. s. Rheinfels left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, direct, per extra s. s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, direct, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th instant.

ZOROASTRIAN SERMON.—Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha Erwad Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharucha will preach a sermon on "The Duty of Zorostrians to follow some profession or calling," in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Laldas Purandas, residing near Northbrook Gardens, Grant Road, has reported to the police that, on Monday night, during his absence from home, at the Babulnath Temple, Chowpatty, his room was forced open, the lock being thrown on the road, and ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 575, were stolen from a box. No trace of the thief is yet found.

THEFT AT MAHIM.—Santan Domingo, residing at Mahim, reports that on Tuesday night, he locked up his room, and went out to visit a friend. On returning he found the lock of his door wrenched off, and a box forced open, and several gold and silver ornaments, and articles of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 50, and Rs. 50 in cash stolen therefrom. The matter has been reported to the police, and on enquiry being made, the box was found lying broken in a field about fifty yards from the complainant's house.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—An inquest was held yesterday evening, at the morgue, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Shirazee, aged about 29 years, a Seedee boy, on board the H. M. S. Brisk, now lying in the harbour. The deceased was in a tony with three others on Saturday evening, when a seamen, named Peter Lauderey, jumped into the tony, and it capsized, and the deceased was drowned. Early yesterday morning the dead body of Shirazee was found floating at the Pilot Bunder, Middle Colaba. The body was taken out, when it had far advanced in decomposition, and almost half of the upper part seemed to have been consumed by fish. The jury returned a verdict of his having been drowned in the sea by the accidentally capsizing of a tony.

THEFT OF A SILVER HASLI.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, one Dulakhan Alafkhan, living at Byculla, was brought up at the instance of Inspector Huck on a charge of the theft of a silver *hasli*, valued at Rs. 5, from the neck of a child. It appeared that the accused on the evening of the 14th instant went into the room of Badul, the mother of the child, living at Madunpura, and there finding the woman and the child asleep, the accused stealthily removed the *hasli* from the child's neck. As the accused was trying to take off the other necklace, the child awoke, and cried out. The cries of the child aroused the mother and a man, who was sleeping outside the room. The man ran after the accused, and arrested him. The *hasli* was not at that time in the possession of the accused, but on looking about, it was found lying in a chunam mill, close by. The accused denied the truth of the complaint, but said that he had been taken by the witness in this case along with him, and was all of a sudden handed over to the police on a charge of theft. The same man had got him committed once before, but the accused had no witnesses to call. The Magistrate convicted the accused of the charge of theft and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BAFFLED KIDNAPPER.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Jaffar Hussein charged one Amir Abdulla, who had three previous convictions with kidnapping his child, on the 13th instant. The child, it seemed, followed the accused while playing on the road, near her house, at Byculla, and he took it up, and carried it away. He made no attempt to steal the silver anklet ornament on the child's person, but as he was a convicted thief it was not his mere intention of kidnapping the child, but also to rob it of its ornaments. Before the accused could do anything to the child he was stopped by a sepoy, accompanied by the complainant. The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that he saw the child following him on the road, and therefore lifted it up. He had no intention of either kidnapping it or robbing it of its ornaments. He did not know who the child was, and he was trying to find out its parents, when he was arrested by the policeman. His Worship, not believing the statement of the accused, convicted and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CLAIM AGAINST AN EX-CORPORATOR.—The case, in which Mr. Navroji Byramji Suntook, an ex-Corporator of the Bombay Municipality, is sued by the Municipal Commissioner, to recover the defalcations made by the Parsee bill collector, Maneckji Aderji, for whom the defendant stood security, came up for further hearing yesterday forenoon, before Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, solicitors, appeared for the Municipality, and Mr. Rustim K.R. Kama, solicitor, represented the defendant. Mr. Cama moved for an adjournment on the ground that the defendant's counsel, Mr. Anderson, was engaged that day in the Insolvency Court. His Honour remarked that it was a long postponed case, and it should be proceeded with, but if Mr. Crawford consented to the postponement, he would grant it. Mr. Crawford objected to the case being postponed. He said that it was especially adjourned to that day for the convenience of Mr. Anderson, and he Mr. Crawford had to give up three other cases to appear in Court that day. The learned counsel further added that the defendant's solicitor was present in Court, and he was competent enough to conduct the case. His Honour after some consideration granted an adjournment till the 28th instant, and certified Rs. 34 as professional costs of the plaintiff's counsel for the day.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Dawoodbhoy Isoofbhoy, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 45-8, from Kookiboo and Soograbai, both of whom are girls, aged five years and two years respectively, and Mahomed Alibhoy, a lad about 3 years of age. On the last Cocoanut Day the accused went to the houses of Backerbhoy Rahimtoola, a cutler, and told his wife that his neighbour Faslabhoy, had sent him to invite Kookiboo, daughter of Backerbhoy, to dine at Faslabhoy's house. Backerbhoy's wife accordingly sent her daughter to Fuslabhoy's house in company of the accused, who robbed the child of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 28, while on their way to Faslabhoy's house, and absconded leaving the girl alone on the road. As the girl did not return home in the evening Faslabhoy went in search of his daughter, and found her loitering in the Fort. He reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, and ascertained that the accused had made it his regular business to rob children of their ornaments, which he sold to Marwarees and realised income. The police, on further enquiry, ascertained that the accused had been wanted for stealing ornaments, valued at Rs. 17 from the persons of Mahomed, son of Alibhoy Dawoodbhoy and Soograbai, daughter of Nazeralli Valibhoy. The accused admitted three previous convictions for similar offences. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the offences charge, and sentenced him to undergo fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate considered on the other two charges also, but finding that the accused was convicted of three charges, his Worship only inflicted a nominal sentence of two days' imprisonment, remarking that the sentence already passed upon him in the first case was sufficient to reach him not to repeat the offence.

A NEW TOY which has been invented by a Parisian is a clever imitation of a diver. The small figure, which is a clever imitation diver's dress, part of which consists of complete rubber ball, is attached to a tube, the ends of which are furnished with a second ball. The other end of which is placed in a basin of water he When the diver is pressed the surface when the outer ball is sinks, but rises to the surface the air through the tube compressed, thus sending the ball and inflating the hidden ball.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it will positively restore, in its original colour, every case, Grey or White hair, with a pleasant smell of most "Re-storers." It makes the hair without leaving the disagreeable charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, well as promoting the growth of hair. Ask your Chemists where the glands are not decomposed," sold by Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," 3s. 6d. per bottle—Whole-sale and Perfumers everywhere at Oxford, London, England. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

TROUBLE is feared with the Lancashire operatives, cotton spinners having decided to reduce wages.

AN important meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held last evening for the purpose of considering a resolution given notice of by Mr. E. Miller on the currency question. There was a large attendance of the representatives of Bombay firms, and the resolution given notice of considered that serious difficulty and danger to commerce had arisen from the violent fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee—fluctuations which did not arise from the incidents of Eastern trade, and were not such as could be foreseen by the most prudent traders. That the development of the resources of the country by the assistance of European capital was thereby seriously checked, and the execution of public works and construction of railways, calculated to add to the prosperity of the country, much hampered. The Chamber, therefore, considered that the importance of the subject demanded that it should be referred to a committee of experts, who should be instructed to express an opinion as to what, if any, remedy they could propose in the interests of India, and that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Colonel Bisset seconded the resolution in an able speech. The chairman, Mr. J. L. Symons, moved an amendment to the effect that in view of the existing agitation regarding the currency laws of this country, the Chamber considered that the importance of the subject demanded that it should be referred to a committee of experts, who should be instructed to enquire into the whole matter and to express an opinion as to what, if any, alterations in those laws they could recommend in the interests of India, and that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Bombay Government for transmission to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort seconded, and after some discussion the original motion was carried by a good majority.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that the wounds received by Mr. R. Pughe, Commandant of the South Lushai Hills Frontier Police Battalion, have turned out to be more severe than was at first anticipated, necessitating his being invalided Home. In February last Mr. Pughe, with Captain Shakespear, the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, was marching with a party of his Gurkhas to meet the Burma Column operating from the Haka side. On crossing the boundary river into the Chin Hills, a bugler was wounded in the foot by a "panji," and shortly afterwards Mr. Pughe, who was at the time carrying his bugler's rifle, ran on to two panjis hidden in the long grass on the path, one of which inflicted a severe wound in the right knee-joint. Panjis or "puis" are very sharp-pointed bamboo spikes, placed in the path against an advancing enemy. These are of two kinds. The smaller are about six inches long, and are placed in clusters in the path. They are nicked in the middle in the pleasant hope that they will break off short and stay in the foot! The bigger panjis, about three feet in length, are bayonet-shaped, and are hidden in the grass, and it was by two of these that Mr. Pughe was wounded.

IF there must be aids to cram, it is well they should be accurate. We have just received from the Allahabad School Depot, says a contemporary, "A Guide to First Geography in the form of Questions and Answers" by Professor M. Dunn, M. A.: one of a series of companions of the afflicted scholar, which, if he master—so the publishers' notice runs—he "is sure to be successful in the examination." In that case the examiners must be somewhat behind time. The author, for instance, is apparently unaware of the administrative reorganisation effected last year in the United Provinces. He sets down Kumaon, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Benares and Jhansi, as the divisions of the N.-W.-P.; and Sitapur, Fyzabad, Lucknow and Rai Bareli as the divisions of Oudh. But in the spring of last year the Jhansi Division was abolished, and the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun and Lalitpur transferred to Allahabad: the new division of Gorakhpur was created; Jaunpur was transferred from Allahabad to Benares, and, finally, the Commissionerships of Sitapur and Rai Bareli were abolished in Oudh. The divisions being incorrect, the districts assigned to each are of course incorrect also.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 23rd September, was 168 against 195 and 196 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 61. There was one death from cholera against 5 and 2 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 17 deaths from tetanus against 23 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 74 and 17 respectively, against 67 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 18·7 per mille per annum, against 22·1, the mean of the last five years.

OUR trade with Tibet is growing fast, having almost quadrupled in the last three years, and may be expected to grow still more rapidly when the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time with China are finally concluded. Tibet offers an excellent field for the English and Indian trader. It exports gold in considerable quantity—the report of the external trade of Bengal informs us that last year two wealthy traders of Lhassa brought nearly three lakhs worth down to Darjeeling loaded on mules—but the great staple is wool, which the country can produce in vast quantities and of the finest texture. From India Tibet takes in increasing quantity—cotton piecegoods, manufactured wool, indigo and tobacco. China excludes Indian tea, reserving the market for herself and drawing from Tibet annually for the very coarsest quality of leaf, about £160,000—mostly in Indian rupees, by the way, which are now practically the currency of the country. If the Indo-Chinese treaty secures an opening for Indian tea, it will give an immense lift to the Darjeeling tea planter.

BESIDE the common English mushrooms, there are in the hills several other edible kinds, one a perfect dwarf form of *Agaricus campestris*, the laminæ being of the same colour, but the outer surface is sometimes flesh colour, mottled with brown, and sometimes yellowish; possibly two distinct species, or at all events, varieties. This seldom exceeds a couple of inches in diameter. Another very delicate species has the laminæ pure white, but it is not as large as a *campestris* Another kind, which the *guddis* of the Kangra Valley seem very partial to, has the laminæ pale slate-blue. There is yet another kind, white and conical, growing on a stalk some eight or ten inches high, it seems the only kind that natives from the plains will eat; though quite harmless, it has a nasty smoky taste. Natives occasionally regale themselves with half-ripe puff-balls, with the not unfrequent result of a mild form of temporary insanity, lasting from two to four hours; it does not, however, seem ever to have a fatal result, and may be only a cheap way of enjoying the pleasures of intoxication. The way to test mushrooms is to place them in a silver spoon—electro-plate won't do—with a pinch of salt; if the mushroom is harmless, the silver is not affected, but if it be ever so slightly poisonous, a blackish tarnish will, in a short time, be deposited upon the silver.

THAT a woman who gives way to drink is far more difficult to reclaim than a drunkard of the other sex is a very general opinion; but it is one apparently that is not confirmed by the experience of the Asylums for Inebriates. The Inspector of Retreats under the Inebriates Act cites a passage from the report of the Female Inebriates' Retreat at Fallowfield, in which the committee state that they have been surprised to discover, by practical experience, how erroneous is the popular view in this regard. The methods adopted with their patients are entire abstinence from strong drink, strict regularity of life, personal sympathy with the weak, constant and cheerful employment, and a religious influence always present, and often directly urged. Although almost all the patients were drinkers up to the time of admission, the sudden removal of the accustomed stimulant did not, it is stated, in any case prove harmful. On the contrary, the appetite, the digestive powers, and the general health have rapidly improved.

THE natives of North Borneo are reported by our Consular Agent to be going on fairly well "in their way." It seems, however, that "their own way" is a little peculiar. From time to time there is a tendency to revert to the practice of "head-hunting;" but the preparations for a raid being rather elaborate, and including a good deal of manufacturing and drinking of a weak native spirit or beer, and beating gongs, the police, it is stated, usually hear of it and prevent trouble by taking away the gongs and keeping them until the excitement has calmed down. On the west coast trouble has been caused by a curious superstition known as "Maling note," which is explained as a sort of notion of a forthcoming general jubilee, when everything would go well, paddy would spring up of its own accord, people would get wings, and other curious things happen. So strong, says Mr. Pryer, was the faith in this craze that one or two people were seriously hurt trying to fly out of cocoanut trees, and in several districts the paddy planting season was allowed to pass. Some of the marriage customs indicate—at least from the parental point of view—a decidedly more practical turn. The average age of marriage among the tribes appears to be abnormally late. Mr. Pryer's explanation is that parents require a number of different presents from each suitor, and as there are usually two or three suitors for each girl, and the presents are not returned, it is obviously to the interests of the parents to delay the marriage as long as possible.

THOMAS CLEMENTS, the Broomhill house-breaker, whose booty, produced in the police court, is stated to have been "sufficient to stock a small shop" with wearing apparel, bedding, linen, jewellery, and other articles, attributes the painful position in which he now finds himself to the carelessness of people who will leave their houses imperfectly secured. He has been arrested on his own confession made to a Roman Catholic priest, who sent for the police at the penitent's own request. Mr. Clements, who seems to be a person of some education, has drawn up a statement, in which he says:—"On the morning of August 4th I went for a walk with no thought in my head of robbery until I reached the prosecutrix's house, when I noticed all the blinds down, and a window partly open. I had been for some time out of employment, and the Devil had little difficulty in putting it into my head that that house being empty, and the window open, I might easily get something out of it. The side gate leading to the house was fast, which, though it caused me to climb over a wall, also prevented the police from walking round the house and disturbing me, as they certainly would have done had the gate been left open instead of the window."

THE Russian Jewess, according to Dr. Rulf, who has just published a little book about the Jews in Russia, often shows more knowledge of the world and displays a higher intelligence than her husband. One of the reasons given is rather startling. It is that she is generally from five to fifteen years older than her partner for life. Learned Jews in that country have, it appears, been accustomed to devote themselves to their studies and literary labours, leaving their wives to deal with practical mundane affairs. In illustration of this a writer in a contemporary cites a volume of "Responsa," written by Aaron Ben Meir, and printed at Neuhof in 1792, with the title of "The Gift of Aaron." In the introduction to this book the writer publicly thanks his wife by name for concerning herself with the sustenance of the family, and leaving him at leisure to study "Torah." "May God bless her and require her kindness (he says); may her days be prolonged in joy that she may see comfort from our only son and our daughter-in-law." "It is a pity" (says this authority) "that one must add that the 'Gift of Aaron' was not a very precious legacy to posterity."

A RUSSIAN agricultural association calling itself "The Imperial Free Economical Society" is engaged in organizing a great international exhibition to be held in St. Petersburg early next year. It will consist entirely of machines, apparatus, and appliances for cleaning, screening, dressing, and drying all kinds of grain and seeds. Circulars have been sent out on a large scale inviting the co-operation of agricultural implement makers and others. Forms are also issued for applications for space and other matters.

THE delegates of the International Railway Congress at St. Petersburg, a Vienna correspondent says, are placed in a most compromising position by their Russian hosts. During the excursion to Cronstadt Franco-Russian ovations were the order of the day, and the bands on board the vessels where not allowed to play anything but the "Marseillaise" and the Russian National Hymn. Some of the delegates expressed their surprise at this manner of conferring hospitality.

AT Genoa, the other day, Signora Melani sent a nursemaid out with her only child, ten months old, in order to give it an airing. The girl went to the Promenade Caffaro, and finding an empty seat, sat down upon the bench with the child. She had not sat long when a well-dressed man accosted her. The man, from his conversation, appeared to be very familiar with the Melani family, and asked the nursemaid to take a letter to Signora Melani. He would himself, he said, take care of the child till she returned with the answer. The maid did as he requested. Signora Melani opened the envelope and read the letter. It contained these words: "If you desire to see your child again you must send to the undersigned the sum of ten thousand lire." Then followed the conditions concerning its restoration. The mother of the child, in an excited state of mind, accompanied the girl to the Promenade. Both man and child had disappeared. The police were immediately communicated with. But up to the present no trace of the kidnapped child has been discovered.

SOME interesting purchases of English books have been made by the British Museum authorities during the past year. Among them are the scarce first edition of Shelley's Hellas, Cardinal Newman's juvenile poem, St. Bartholomew's Eve, Oxford, 1821, withdrawn from circulation and extremely scarce; Beddoes's Improvisatore, Oxford, 1822, suppressed and destroyed by the author; George Darley's Nepenthe, privately printed, and so rare that the only account to be found of it is that in Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life; the prospectus of Blake's engraving of his picture of the Canterbury Pilgrims, sold at the exhibition of this work in 1809, and now of the greatest rarity; and the privately-printed adaptation of Wilkie Collins's novels for dramatic representation, made by the author himself. Among what are more properly called literary curiosities the most important recent acquisitions are a copy and proof of the Greek History of Ancient Egypt forged in the name of the Greek historian Uranius by Constantine Simonides, printed at the Oxford University Press, in 1856, for Professor Dindorf, of Berlin, but immediately recalled and suppressed. Bound up with these are several rare pamphlets relating to the transaction, and a curious letter in Greek from Simonides to Mr. Coxe, the Bodleian librarian. Also an illustrated Corean work described as "remarkably fine," containing a description of the ceremonies performed on the occasion of the Queen of Corea being "capped" in the year 1869.

THE trial of Prince Sciarra, who was recently accused of having violated his *fidei commis* of inherited art treasures, says *Society*, is to come off shortly. The Italian Government contests the right of the Prince to remove from the city of Rome certain pictures, which feat this Royal personage contrived to accomplish in the following somewhat original manner. Suspicions of the intentions of his Royal Highness having been aroused, a rigorous watch was kept over the Palace Sciarra, which notwithstanding a common luggage van—containing large cases, such as are generally used for the transport of theatre properties—was brought into the courtyard, and allowed to remain there some days. Raphael's famous "Violinist" and several *chef d'œuvres* by Titian and others were carefully concealed in portions of the most ordinary of theatre scenes, and the whole then despatched by rail. On arrival at the frontier, the custom house officers allowed the freight to pass after a merely superficial examination, not supposing that such ordinary baggage could contain priceless treasures of art. The trial will be very curious, and of interest to more than one Prince of Roman blood, to whom ancestors have confided an important *fidei commis*, wishing to embellish the Eternal City, and to prevent the decay of their family name and fortune.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

APPEAL IN THE [illegible] RAIN SPECULATION CASE.

IMPERATRIX v. KHANJEE BHIMJEE AND BHOY EDULJEE.

DOSA[illegible] to the court by Mr. Cooper, [illegible]strate, for [illegible] court's opinion Chief Presidency Ma[illegible] two accused being released on a question of law, the [illegible]gment when called upon, on bail to appear for jud[illegible]ed for the opinion of the Two questions were refer[illegible]he accused, who had the High Court—(1) Whether [illegible] place, kept or used the care and managment of the [illegible] common gaming-house same for the purpose of a[illegible]on 3 of Bombay Act within the meaning of Sec[illegible] Whether any of the 4 of 1887, as amended by [illegible] money staked, the articles, namely, the clock, [illegible] or the roofs of the "pedhis" or stalls, the books, [illegible]ts, used as subjects adjoining houses were instrume[illegible]gering, within the or means of gaming, including wa[illegible]ct? Mr. Inverarity, meaning of section 3 of the said A[illegible]nd Byrne, appear-instructed by Messrs. Roughton [illegible] Lang, instructed ed for the accused, the Hon. Mr. [illegible]he Crown.

by the Government Solicitor, for t[illegible] the Court, said Mr. Cooper, in the reference to[illegible]ed before me "inter alia:" The accused were cha[illegible] an offence on the 3rd August, 1892, with committ[illegible]bay, under on and prior to the 13th July, 1892, at Bom[illegible]bay Act 4 paragraphs *a*, *b*, and *c*. of Section 4 of Bo[illegible]ied having of 1887 and Bombay Act 1 of 1890. They de[illegible]d are that committed the offence. The facts prove[illegible] of certain the two accused, who are the nominees [illegible] a place at persons, in the month of June last, rented [illegible] Pursho-the Cathedral Road, Bhuleshwar, from one [illegible] Rs. 250 a tumdas Harkimdas, for two months, at [illegible]uld con-month; and the next two months they sho[illegible]ed took tinue to occupy at Rs. 400 a month. The accu[illegible]sed to possession of the place, and afterwards ca[illegible] were be erected on a part of it, a shed in which[illegible]a pro-eleven "pedhis" or stalls, and also placed in [illegible]ed an eminent position, in about the centre of the sh[illegible] time. ordinary American clock, which kept accurate[illegible]ted The clock was kept in charge of ramosees appoi[illegible] it, by the accused to prevent persons tampering

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NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

THERE was again an advance of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38 5-16d. per oz., Silver Securities having been unchanged; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. higher, at 83⅞ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having been lower to the same extent, at 4·88 dollars, Consols in London remained at 96¾; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 102½; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent., lower, at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs 25·19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of ready Mid-American Cotton remained at 4d. per lb., and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; Surats also were unaltered in value. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

Ready Cotton in New York was still quoted yesterday at 7 3-16 cents; but December Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·28 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the first arrivals of the new crop give the following comparison with those in the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts...	13,000	31,000	31,000
Three days' do. ...	43,000	89,000	94,000
Since 1st instant....	98,000	221,000	294,000

In our local market for the staple the feeling has been quiet, but prices are still unchanged. Business continues on a very limited scale, exporters being altogether out of the market; and the Mills have only taken 700 bales to-day, made up of 200 bales each of Dammergaum, at Rs. 175-80; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 170; Pachora, at Rs. 170; and 100 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market; but no further alteration has taken place in rates.

SEEDS.—A small business has also been done in this market to-day, and the price of *Linseed* has further receded half-an-anna per cwt, say, to Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	283	bales.
Wheat	2,760	cwts.
Linseed	660	"
Rapeseed	1,853	"
Castorseed	1,876	"
Rice	4,153	"

FREIGHTS.—No change has taken place in the position of this market to-day. Business has been done for September shipment to Antwerp, at 11s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per ton; for the same shipment, to Marseilles, at 10s. to 10s. 6d.; and for January shipment to Marseilles, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand; but for Wire Transfers the latter rate was given, and was obtainable all day, with but a very moderate enquiry. Credits, also, at 1s. 2 27-32d. for September delivery, were scarce; but we heard of a fair amount of three months' sight Bills having been placed at 1s. 2 15-16d. for February-March, and pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments, which are expected to have gone at a somewhat higher price to-day than last week, we close steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·56	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, at enhanced rates, yesterday's decline in the price of Fours having been almost recovered, and we now quote 104 3-16 for cash; 3 15-16 for the coming settlement; and 103⅜ for the October account, the market having left off at these rates. 4½ per Cents are now quoted at 101½, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and quotations are quite unchanged, all round.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 6, as compared with the statement of August 30, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	August 30. Rs. A. P.	September 6. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000 0 0	48,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,77,68,113 4 11	1,59,82,696 2 11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,99,23,075 13 11	6,11,28,261 6 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,31,827 0 9	2,63,731 4 7
Sundries	29,02,664 13 6	28,38,579 15 11
	Rs. 10,56,27,681 1 1	10,51,13,268 13 8
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,08,61,751 0 0	1,05,86,121 0 0
Other authorised Investms.	62,48,916 0 0	62,17,416 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	90,56,333 0 1	1,00,62,501 11 3
Credits on do.	56,61,914 5 0	60,66,457 14 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,57,67,897 6 1	1,61,76,169 9 6
Balances with other Banks	6,73,938 15 3	5,21,489 7 8
Bullion	1,58,700 8 6	1,23,006 1 3
Dead Stock	12,31,767 9 11	12,31,774 13 11
Stamps	8,393 8 1	8,993 14 0
Sundries	16,94,783 10 5	16,77,419 9 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,74,91,418 6 8	2,45,51,819 5 8
Do. at Branches	2,67,70,623 11 1	2,76,91,129 6 7
	Rs. 10,56,27,681 1 1	10,50,13,268 13 8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to September 6, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	34,64,288 Dec.
Do. at Branches	16,78,871 Inc.
Other Deposits	12,03,185 Inc.
Post Bills	31,904 Inc.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	3,07,130 Dec.
Loans	10,06,149 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,01,514 Inc.
Mercantile Bills	4,08,273 Inc.
Cash at Head Office	29,39,593 Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,20,505 Inc.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkoy	13	7	50 p.m.	12	30
Teheran	14	12	9 p.m.	2	38
Suez	14	2	55 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 14th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
" Madras	..	51	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended Sept. 3, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	1,85,000	4,000	2,97,000
Or per mile of railway	65	110	2	177
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	8,64,803	15,63,752	39,824	24,68,379
Total for 9 weeks.	9,72,803	17,48,752	43,824	27,65,379
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,571·2 miles open]	1,02,182	2,38,466	4,933	3,43,581
Per mile of Ry do.	61	142	3	205
Total to corresponding date do.	9,89,623	21,55,437	49,333	31,94,393
Decrease for the week				Rs. 46,581
Ditto to date				" 1,29,014

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

COCHIN.

BIRTH.

BLACK—September 9, at Cochin, the wife of W N Black, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYCE—September 10, at Gorge Head, Mussoorie, the wife of H G Boyce, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
COOKE—September 4, at Eraligool, Sylhet, the wife of Robins T Cooke, of a son.
McINTYRE—September 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain H D McIntyre, 8th Madras Infantry, of a son.
McGREGOR—September 7, at Landour, the wife of W E S McGregor, District Traffic Superintendent, R M Railway, of a son.
RICKETTS—September 6, at Lower Topa, Murree Hills, the wife of F Ricketts, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—September 5, at Murree, of cholera, Surgeon-Colonel A Allan, Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, Rawal Pindi District.
COLE—September 7, at Murree, of cholera, Major W U Cole, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
FOWLER—September 6, at Lower Topa, Murree, of cholera, Surgeon-Captain R Fowler, Army Medical Staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, at one of the largest meetings of that body ever held, resolved by a decisive majority to address Government on the subject of the fluctuations in exchange with a view to a remedy. It can no longer be said that the representatives of the mercantile community in Bombay lag behind opinion in the rest of India and in England in this important matter. They have deliberately renounced the policy of "drift," and call upon the Government to take the necessary steps to provide a remedy. Mr. Miller, in a well-reasoned and weighty speech, proposed a resolution which put the whole case clearly in three sentences. The first expressed the sense of the Chamber on the serious difficulty and danger to commerce which have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the value of the rupee—fluctuations which do not arise from the incidence of Eastern trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent traders. The second stated the indisputable fact that the development of the resources of the country by the assistance of European capital is seriously checked, and the execution of public works and the construction of railways necessary to the prosperity of the country much hampered by those ruinous fluctuations of the currency. The third sentence stated that the Chamber considers that the importance of the subject demands that it should be referred to a Committee of Experts who should be instructed to express an opinion as to what, if any, remedy they can propose in the interests of India. Mr. Miller invited the Chamber to pass this resolution, and abandon the position which was taken by the resolution passed six years ago to leave things alone, and let the rupee find its natural level. When the resolution of 1886 was passed, the rupee was at 1s. 6d., and if it were still there or thereabouts, the Chamber, he very frankly avowed, might be well advised in letting things alone. But in the six years it has been found that the position is faulty, the rupee has been subject to violent and wholly unforeseen fluctuations, the rise of 1890 being scarcely less disastrous than the subsequent fall. He stated from his own knowledge that if the rise of the rupee to 1s. 9d. in August, 1890, had continued, there would have been general repudiation of contracts especially on the Bengal side. The rupee is now at 1s. 2½d., but no man of business will venture to say what it will be before the close of the year; it may be a shilling, or even less. It is impossible, he pointed out, to conceive what the position will be if America repeals the Act for the monthly purchase of silver.

If there be abundant reason for apprehension on that score—and that Congress will sooner or later repeal the delusive Silver Act is certain—it is a mere delusion to imagine that the low rupee means prosperity. Mr. Miller reminded the Chamber that the low exchange does not mean large exports is shown by the fact that during this monsoon with the lowest rupee, and the lowest freights on record, we have had the dullest export season. He enforced his argument, which was followed with close attention, by a telling reference to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has just passed a resolution, by a practically unanimous vote, calling for a remedy for the silver fluctuations which are rendering all business impossible. Colonel Bisset, who seconded the resolution, dwelt on the hindrance to the construction of railways resulting from the uncertainty of the currency. The loss occasioned by the remittance of the yearly interest on the capital of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Company in silver, which has to be converted into gold, amounts to sixty-seven lakhs per annum. He mentioned as an illustration of the effect of the instability of the standard that a Company, with which he was connected in 1883, raised its capital, and remitted a large portion of it to England at the rate of twelve rupees to the pound sterling; it has now to remit the interest on that capital at the rate of sixteen and a-half rupees to the pound, and the six per cent. interest calculated upon, is only four and half per cent. At the present moment a scheme of extension, which was resolved upon, has been abandoned except with regard to one section, which it is calculated will pay interest if the rupee goes down to one shilling. It must be admitted that the reasons given by Mr. Miller and Colonel Bisset for the resolution were sufficiently cogent. An amendment was moved by Mr. J. L. Symons, the Chairman of the Chamber, and seconded by Mr. Beaufort, which strangely alleged "the existing agitation regarding the Currency Laws of this country" as a reason why the Chamber "considers that the importance of the subject demands that it should be referred to a Committee of Experts," to inquire into the whole matter, and to express an opinion as to what, if any, alteration in these laws they can recommend in the interests of India. The Chairman quoted Mr. Hermann Smith, who has convinced himself that the appreciation of gold in countries with a gold standard, has raised prices, and has had the same effect as the fall of silver in countries with a silver standard, and that matters are thus equalised. He calmly argued that as India bore a fall of the rupee from two shillings to one and two pence without disaster, nothing should be done until the necessity became indisputable, and recommended that any measures which are now practicable should be deferred until the peril becomes imminent. It is to be hoped that if Mr. Hermann Smith should ever have the misfortune to be attacked by the influenza, that his friends will not act on this principle, and tell him to wait for medical advice until he is in *articulo mortis*. To maintain that the subsidence of silver from two shillings to one and twopence has not been a disaster for India induces one to ask what is a disaster? It has cost India the immense sum of seventy crores on the Home Charges alone, and twice as much more in other directions. A French apologist for Bazaine held that by keeping his army in Metz he avoided a disaster.

Mr. Beaufort, in a speech bristling with statistics, essayed to show what no one doubts, that the trade of India has enormously increased since the decline in silver began; but although he referred to Mr. O'Conor's Review of the Trade and Commerce of India, he did not make any attempt to controvert the proofs given by that authority to show that the development of India's foreign trade in the last twenty years was due to far other causes than the fall in silver; to the opening of the Suez Canal, and the construction of the Indian railway system, which brought Indian produce within reach of the European markets. He assumed without any grounds that it is proposed to have a gold currency for India. No reference to such a proposal was made in the Resolution, or by any of the speakers; yet he laboured the point at some length, and was at pains to show that inasmuch as India absorbs twenty-eight per cent. of the annual output of gold throughout the world, it would be quite impossible for the Government to obtain gold for coinage. Mr. Beaufort might have asked himself why gold is now hoarded in India, either in the shape of ornaments, or as bullion. Simply because the mints are practically closed to gold. If a gold standard were declared, and the mints opened to the coinage of gold at a fixed ratio with silver, the gold would be converted into coin. But in truth Mr. Beaufort did not use argument; he preferred figures, which have a fatal fascination for him. It is indeed a pleasure to hear him rolling them out in endless profusion, as if he loved them, or understood them. But the fondest parents are often those who least understand their wayward and sometimes deceptive children. Besides as a subsequent speaker observed, the statistics which the seconder of the abortive amendment poured forth like a conjuror from an inexhaustible bottle, were quite irrelevant to the subject in hand, which was not the development of India under British rule, but what Sir Frank Forbes Adam used to call the nuisance and the worry of the fluctuations of the rupee, and the best means of abating it. Mr. Reginald Gilbert, in a brief and amusing speech, reminded the Chairman that though he is now satisfied with the rupee as it is, he was six weeks ago, when addressing the Bank of Bombay shareholders, in favour of a one and sixpenny rupee: and that he had changed the terms of the amendment twice in three days; whence it is evident that the mutability of the rupee is catching. Alike in voting and in argument, the party of action and self-help were the stronger. The amendment was rejected by twenty-six votes to eighteen, and the resolution carried with enthusiasm by a still larger majority.

OPPORTUNELY for those in European towns now stricken will cholera, Dr. Daremberg of the Paris Académie de Médècine, has published a handy volume on the subject, in which he gives the history of cholera, adding thereto a number of instructions for the guidance of those who wish to avoid it. Quarantine regulations also come under review, and the writer asserts that they are no security against cholera unless exercised with a completeness which would render towns liable to famine. Whatever we, who live in a port against which quarantine is occasionally proclaimed may think, Dr. Daremberg declares that when once ships are in the Suez Canal it is too late to think of quarantine. The mouth of the Gulf of Suez, long before the Canal is reached, he indicates as the safe point where vessels should be detained, and he suggests many amendments which might be made in the regulations. It is needless to discuss these however, the Egyptian Government being sufficiently alarmed by the very name of cholera. To suggest new torments would be to inflict further sufferings on innocent and long-suffering passengers as well as to create impediments to trade. The measure which Dr. Daremberg recommends to the individual if carefully adopted would prevent much fatality as well as inconvenience. The consideration of drinking water takes first place in his instructions. It must be freed from impurities by filtering, and boiling, or the addition of chemical substances which are harmless to man, but fatal to disease germs. The third remedy is commended as the most efficacious, for the filter requires constant cleaning which it rarely receives, and its operation is therefore rendered futile, and the boiling of water though rendering it absolutely inoffensive has several drawbacks. Besides being troublesome it deprives the water of its natural gases, making it unpalatable, muddy and unpleasant, and if not consumed at once positively dangerous. Filtering the doctor advises should be abandoned, believing that filtered water is often more dangerous than unfiltered. The addition of chemical substances is adjudged to be the best means of purifying drinking water. Common alum may be employed; but citric acid is preferable. Milk we are warned should be sterilised by boiling. Washing the teeth with acidulated water is also recommended; great fatigue is to be avoided, and the regulation contrivance known in this country as the cholera belt is approved of for general wear. Cholera is more to be feared by those who suffer from dyspepsia and the like than by others. Dr. Koch declared that the slightest trace of acid is fatal to the life of the comma bacillus, and as the normal process of digestion is acid, it follows that a healthy person is far less likely to take cholera than a person whose digestion is lacking in essential acids. But cleanliness after all is admitted to be the main consideration, and Dr. Daremberg concludes his very valuable treatise with the declaration that anyone who is clean and temperate is almost certain not to become the prey to cholera. The singular immunity of Europeans generally in a land where cholera is endemic seems to lend force to this assertion.

THE American cruiser Columbia, which is claimed to be "the most formidable commerce destroyer afloat," is but one of a large number of new war vessels, which are included in the American shipbuilding programme. It is only ten years since this programme was first decided upon, yet they will have of years it is hoped the war vessels afloat, not less than forty-six, and five battle-fifteen of them being armoured, and five battle-ships. All the first-class vessels are named after States in the Union, and the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta are among the forerunners of the Columbia. The three are far behind the speed and equipment, and Columbia as regards her imitations of the British Cruiser Arethusa, are indeed but slow. The Newark, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charlestown are selected cruisers, all but the a batch of similar to our own Medea. The first two being New York are imitations of Maine and the Edgar. The Texas, the latest our Blake and able of her battle-ships, differs and most formidable English or European type, somewhat from on that account be concluded but it must not that she is truly American in design and construction. It is a favourite assertion of our cousins across the Atlantic that America licks Creation, but it is not by America's own genius that it can ever hope to do so, if their ships of war may be held to afford any criterion. The only truly great vessel which was really of their own design and construction, it will be remembered, absolutely refused to float except with her keel in the air. The Texas, the second best vessel in their service, though built in the American naval dockyard, is of English design, the late manager of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company having received three thousand pounds for the plans. Four other first-class cruisers are from designs supplied by Mr. W. H. White, now Chief Constructor of the British Navy. It is needless to say that all these when launched floated with their keels where they ought to be. Thus America is being assisted in the construction of her navy. British skill is practically realising the American shipbuilding policy, and she will ere long have a navy worthy of an European nation. The cost of each vessel is far in excess of what it would be in any other country, for America has yet much to learn in the building of war-ships.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces in his annual report on vaccination, tells a story illustrating how the necessity for vaccination is often brought home to prejudiced people. In one division of the provinces two leading Mahajans, in whose composition there were still traces of barbarity, submitted their daughters to the vaccinator, but concealed their sons, congratulating themselves on having tricked the officers. Their punishment soon came in a manner more terrible than they had dared to think of. The two sons were attacked with small-pox and died, the daughters who had been vaccinated escaped. Both the Mahajuns, having bought wisdom dearly, had their other children and every one of their attendants vaccinated without delay. Other native gentlemen are now subscribing towards furthering the spread of vaccination. Still very strong prejudice prevails, and it is very uphill work for the sanitary authorities, particularly as many of the municipalities systematically oppose the spread of the provisions of the Vaccination Act to their districts. Inoculation, too, is prevalent, and three individuals are known to find sufficient inducement and encouragement to undertake long and expensive journeys "to perpetuate a loathsome disease." Unfortunately it is not easy to prevent the practice since it is only prohibited by law and punishable in municipalities and cantonments to which the Vaccination Act has been extended. The North-West Provinces are behind Bombay in this matter, and extensive legislative revision will be necessary before the practice of inoculation can be properly dealt with by our neighbours.

IT is again stated that Mr. Fulton, the Recorder of Rangoon, has been appointed to Act as Puisne Judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Jardine on twelve months' leave. The appointment is not act authenticated, but it is regarded as highly probable. Mr. Fulton was Registrar of the High Court some years since.

WE hear from home that Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, who is now in Constantinople, has been received in audience by the Sultan of Turkey, to whom he had received influential introductions.

THE latest telegrams from China are not at all encouraging. Sales of Bombay yarns for the last fortnight are reported to be for Hongkong 8,400 bales, and for

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REDUCTION OF WAGES IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

On the proposal of certain cotton spinning firms, representing over eighteen million spindles, the executive Council of the Masters' Federation have decided on a five per cent. reduction in wages. It appears certain that the operatives will resist the reduction.

THE BIRKBECK BANK.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The run on the Birkbeck Bank is lessening, and fresh deposits are being received.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The long-standing tension between France and Italy has been greatly relaxed by the cordial reception accorded to the French Squadron, which was sent to Genoa to attend the Columbus fetes, and by the friendly articles, which have appeared in the Press of both countries.

HASHIM ALI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

Rumours come from Oghi to the effect that a combined effort is being made by ali the clans of the Isazai tribes to induce Hashim Ali to surrender himself, and avert the threatened expedition. Hashim Ali, however, persists in his obstinacy, and declares that he will never come in.

AN ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an additional Puisne Judge for the Allahabad High Court for one year, but the appointment is looked upon as practically permanent, as arrears have been accumulating for years.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

It is now pretty certain that the Polo Tournament Cup will be won by the Poona Gymkhana, whose team to-day defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by five goals to love. They have to play the 2nd Bombay Lancers in the final tie on Saturday, but there can be little doubt as to what the result of this match will be. To-day's match was a fast and interesting one. The Bombay men certainly played well, but they appeared to lack that combination, which is necessary to ensure success. Messrs. Gray and Prevost several times saved their goal splendidly; the backer hit the first goal in the first quarter, after Captain Legallais had let the excellent opportunity slip in the second quarter Captain Hanwell raced away with the ball across the ground, but he failed in the last stroke. Bombay was again called on to do all they knew in the third quarter to save their goal, and for a time they proved equal to the task. Ultimately after no less than four players had missed their strokes when the ball was in dangerous proximity to the Bombay goal, Captain LeGallais made a splendid shot oh the on side, and drove the ball clean through. Only 6 min. and 20 secs. remained for the play in the final quarter, but within that time Poona managed to score three more goals, two of which were hit by Captain Baxter, and one by Mr. Cotgrave ~~with a long straight shot~~.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 26th Bombay Infantry, at present stationed at Neemuch, is to be mustered out on the 1st proximo.

Neemuch and Indore will, as a temporary measure be garrisoned by a wing and three companies of the Native Infantry from Nusseerabad and Mhow.

At a General Court-Martial held at Quetta, on the 2nd ultimo, Sowar Dhuleep Sing, 6th Bombay Cavalry, who murdered Jamedar Kishun Singh of his own regiment, was sentenced to death.

Sanction has been accorded to the issue of 25 Lee-Metford rifles, together with 300 rounds of ammunition per rifle for each British regiment in India for purposes of instruction.

The following officers are about to be admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on completion of eighteen months' probationary service :—Lieutenant Geoghegan, 2nd Gloster Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 24th Beluch Regiment; and Lieutenant Rowlandson, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 24th Beluchistan Regiment.

During the absence of Surgeon-Captain Stevens, who is now acting as Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Surgeon-Major D. C. Davidson has been selected to act as Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

Surgeon-Captain Barry has been appointed Superintendent of Matheran, on expiration of the term of office of Surgeon-Major Wilkins.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice from Shanghai left, for Bombay, this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste 3rd inst., left for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 14.

The s. s. Lombardy left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 14.

Mail steamer Rome from Australia arrived.

Mail steamer Surat from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38 5-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

With effect from Friday, the 16th instant, and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rupees 3 annas 5 via Suez and Teheran; five annas less, via Turkey; two annas per word to be added from offices in Burma. Press message rate to United Kingdom remains unaltered.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with interest in your Saturday's issue the theory of your correspondent "Har" of the cause of the s.s. Anglia capsizing, and don't think it possible for any practical seaman to do other than agree with him in every detail, and admire the clear and concise way in which he states his ideas. Why your correspondent "W. X." thought it necessary to write the letter on the same subject, which appears in to-day's (Tuesday's) issue, is a matter of great surprise to me, and I have no doubt to many other of your readers, who I expect with me have read with astonishment the statement, that when starting the "Anglia" heeled over no less than 50 degrees by the action of her helm. "W. X." suspects that the Lloyd's Surveyor at Calcutta will in future take care that the ballast tanks of steamers leaving that port are at least partly filled. If "W. X." knew anything of the subject on which he wrote he would hardly suspect that the Lloyd's Surveyor would do anything so foolish; as every seaman, and I should think every sensible man on shore, knows that for a ship to get under weigh with a partly-filled ballast tank is to invite disaster. I would suggest to "W. X." through the medium of your paper, that he would do well in future to leave the discussion of such subjects to "seamen."—Yours, &c.,

SHELBACK.

THE FOUNDER OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused Mr. A. Smith's letter in your to-day's issue, disproving or rather refusing to acknowledge the title of "the Founder of the Brazilian Republic," conferred on Marshal Fonseca by your contemporary. Mr. Smith would, I think, have done well had he added that Fonseca only joined the fast growing republican party, after the rebuffs he met at the hands of the Imperial Minister Viscount Ouro Preto, a few years before 1889. I beg to add here that General Fonseca's very first entry into the National Congress House as the new President-elect was met with a coolness from all ranks present that revealed to him the real state of his popularity. Whereas the actual President, General Peixoto, the then vice-President, who followed him immediately, met with an ovation without and within the Congress House that told a tale. As regards the title of "the Founder of the Brazilian Republic" I beg to say that that high honor stands undisputed, since the Brazilian National Congress conferred it by a unanimous vote on the illustrious Benjamin Constant, after his demise in January, 1891.—Yours, &c.

September 14. F. H. C.

A QUESTION OF COMMERCIAL EQUITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This week I went to a big joint stock chemists' establishment to buy extract of chicken made in Bombay as advertised by them. I paid for the article and asked for the receipt, the items of which run as follows :—

Extract of Chicken	Rs.	1 12 0
Exchange	„	0 2 6
	Rs.	1 14 6

I objected to the charge of exchange, which was good ten per cent. as it had nothing on earth to do with the article I bought, chickens and everything connected with them being the products of India and the much-abused exchange did not affect anything used in this article. The salesman whom I addressed smilingly replied that his orders are to charge exchange on all things he sold.

I ask the directors of the company to which I refer whether it is right on their part to treat poor exchange in this unjustifiable manner, and make it responsible for what it is assuredly not?—Yours, &c.,

F. L.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. P. PALMER, C. B., commanding the Myingyan District, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th instant.

THE following Rest Camps will be opened on the 23rd September for the Trooping Season,—Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad and Sohagpur.

THE Government of India have given another decision on the vexatious question of Income Tax, which will, however, be relished by the Army. The Military Accounts Department, Madras, having recovered income-tax on Rs. 500 earned by a gunner for passing the examination in Tamil by the Higher Standard, an appeal was submitted to the Government of Madras, who considered that the ordinary pay of the gunner should not be treated as salary for the purpose of assessing income-tax for the month in which the language reward was paid. The Government-General in Council, however, views the salary as being taxable under Part IV. Schedule II. of Act II. of 1886, but not by the Military Accounts Department, such rewards being assessable by the Collector of Income-tax of the District, and then as income not as salary. His Excellency, however, does not desire that the tax should be levied in this case, and has issued instruction for the Military Accounts Department to refund the whole of the tax levied. He has also decided that it will not be considered the duty of the paymaster to recover, or the Military Accounts Department to watch for recoveries of income-tax in language reward to commissioned officers and warrant and non-commissioned officers and men: nor need the amount of any such reward be taken into consideration by paymasters and that Department in regard to the levy of income-tax on the military pay, or other allowances of those ranks.

METAL MINING SHARES.

IN a review of the survival of the fittest, says a Calcutta commercial correspondent, the Palgunj Company is deserving of remark. It was originally a gold concern, the same as the other companies believed themselves to be. They found no gold but struck upon something that may eventually pay very much better, viz., tin. Prospects are good, and it was a little time ago decided to increase the capital from half a lakh to three lakhs, on the report of Mr. Gifford the well known mining engineer, who thinks highly of Palgunj as a tin mining concern. The extra capital is subscribed, and the only goes to prove that people are as ready as ever to plank the money down for mining enterprise once they are convinced there is really something in it. As a fact, Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. have had to refuse a large number of applications for shares. The bulk of the increased capital was taken up in London, and is evidence that home experts believe they have a good thing in Palgunj, for they are known to be shy of Indian metal mining schemes as a rule. The mine manager here is a born tin miner and good, steady work is being done. It is said there are now 100 tons of payable ore ready for smelting. Palgunj is the solitary metal mining Company on this market now at a premium; the one rupee shares being quoted one-and-a-half. Under the head of metal mining it may also not be out of place to mention the death, on Thursday, at the General Hospital here, of Mr. C. D. Berrill, the discoverer of Sonapet. He was a man much sought after in the earlier days of the gold mania, having at the time the reputation of being acquainted with other likely spots in Chota Nagpore. He knew the district and might have done well for himself in acquiring land and mining rights for other syndicates as well, but owing to lackof business tact, he did nothing else, though he had no cause to complain of the terms grandt him by the Sonapet Syndicate and the Company.

FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a match to-day between the Rangers Football Club and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, on the Cooperage. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p. m. The following are the names of the players :—

RANGERS.		YORKS. L. INF.
J Waller (capt)	Full back	Pte Shearne
P Fischer	½ backs	Pte Greenwood
T Reed		Pte Wynn
A Hawkins		Pte Fletcher
G Kelly	½ backs	Pte Spurr
G F Lund		Pte Eastwood
F E P White	Forwards	Sergt Marshall
H Fido		Lce-Cpl Heptrustall
J Roberts		Pte Rothery
E Good		Pte Noble
John Fido		Pte McNally
H Sealy		Pte Senior
F H P Blodwell		Pte Lloyd
C Simmonds		Pte Keane
H Ballantyne		Pte Armitage.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	75·5

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	81·5
5 p.m.	76·3

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

2ND BOMBAY LANCERS *vs.* GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THIS match was played off on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was present the whole time. H. E. the Governor arrived in time to see the last two quarters played out, he having had an engagement elsewhere. It was unfortunate that it should have rained heavily just half-an-hour or so before the match commenced, for the ground was very sticky and a bit slippery. After a little galloping up and down, the ground was cut up a good deal, in consequence of which the game was hardly as interesting or as fast as it might otherwise have been. The ball also soon got covered with mud all over, and when hit it could not be made to go straight. Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., had two tosses in the first quarter, but was in no way hurt. He played very steadily for his side as back and several times saved a goal.

The Lancers won the toss and elected to play down the hill. Soon after the ball was thrown into play in the centre of the ground it was rushed off to the goal at the bottom of the hill, where it was kept for some time. Eventually Captain Cox pulled it away, and passing it on to Captain Gordon the latter carried it off for the first time into the Lancers' territory, where Colonel Rhodes got possession of it, and made a good shot, sending the ball clean between the flags. Time of first quarter—8 min. 20 secs.

In the second quarter the Lancers appeared to have the best of the game all through, but they did not succeed in scoring at all. Time: 16 min. 35 secs.

The Lancers continued to press their attack in the third quarter. They several times rushed the goal, and were only prevented from scoring by the steady play of Captain Poore, whose backhanders were very clean, and in the right direction. Eventually just as the third quarter terminated Colonel Jones made a splendid shot at goal, which took effect. The score now stood at one goal each side. Time: 26 min. 17 secs.

The ball being put into play it was carried up the hill by Messrs. Gabb and Griffith, and was turned aside by Captain Poore. Dr. Lyons drove it back, but it was splendidly stopped by Colonel Rhodes, and it soon afterwards passed out at the far side. Gabb eventually got on to the ball and rushed away with it, but he was ridden off by Captain Gordon. Colonel Jones, however, was close up behind and made another splendid shot which proved true. There only remained but half a minute for play, and in that brief period the Government House team were unable to equalize matters. The match thus terminated in favour of the 2nd Bombay Lancers by two goals to one. The Lancers played very well together.

The sides were as follows :—2nd Bombay Lancers.—Mr. Griffith (back); Dr. Lyons (3); Colonel Jones (2); Mr. Gabb (1.). Government House—Captain Poore (back); Captain Gordon (3); Colonel Rhodes (2); Captain Cox (1.). Time-keeper—Captain Lenox-Conyngham, Worcester Regiment.

THE GENESIS OF LANOLINE LYMPH.

SURGEON-MAJOR KING'S transfer to military duty, which puzzled many people, and against which Surgeon-Major King has appealed to the Government of India, says a correspondent, was the result of the Madras Government's disapproving of his conduct in connection with his experiments with lanoline vaccine. On the publication of his pamphlet, embodying his address to the South Indian Branch of the British Medical Association, he received a gubernatorial communication, wherein it was stated that the Government had learned from the pamphlet that he had been conducting experiments of a questionable character. He had induced an Assistant-Surgeon, by means of a shabby trick, to vaccinate two children with lanoline vaccine; he had admitted the likelihood of this vaccine reverting to its former virulence if introduced into the human subject; he had avoided experimenting at Madras for fear of setting up a small-pox epidemic, and he accordingly chose an outlying district like Anantapur. He had distributed vaccine sufficient to vaccinate 3,000 persons daily, and had apprised neither Government nor the Surgeon-General of these proceedings. Hence he was considered guilty of a breach of professional ethic, and an equally grave breach of trust towards Government, and was required to explain through the Surgeon-General. In a long explanation Surgeon-Major King replied that instead of admitting the vaccine's likelihood of regaining its former virus he had maintained throughout that no such retrogression was to be feared; that the expression "shabby trick" had been used before his brother professionals to describe semi jocosely how he induced a former subordinate to use lanoline vaccine; that he had avoided Madras for his experiments owing to much jealous local opposition, and selected a district where there was a chance of his system being fairly worked; and he informed neither Government nor the Surgeon-General of his proceeding because he had detailed them in his usual report to Government, who had actually made a complimentary note of his action. He, however, deeply regretted his error of judgment in not obtaining previous sanction for the manufacture and issue of a fresh stock of lymph. Surgeon-General DeFabeck strongly support Surgeon-Major King's explanation, considering that his experiments were not questionable, and that Surgeon-Major King was not guilty of any offence against medical ethics; and he urged that Surgeon-Major King's omission to obtain sanction was simply an error of judgment, due to his great zeal and enthusiasm in the work he was employed in. Government refusing to take this view of the case, passed a severe order, wherein the Governor in Council, after reviewing the case and giving full weight to Surgeon-Major King's past services, arrives at the conclusion that it is not in the public interest that Surgeon-Major King should remain in civil employ.

"FAUST UP TO DATE" AT THE NOVELTY.

THE Lyons' Pleasure Party, now appearing at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, have scored a decided success during the past two nights by the production of the Gaiety burlesque, "Faust Up to Date." Sims and Pettit's libretto, as is well-known, is brimful of rich humour, and it is only due to Mr. Lyons' company to say they duly appreciated its value, and made the most of the comic situations and bright songs and dances written for the burlesque. Mr. J. L. Parlatto made a capital "Mephisto," and sang several smart comic songs, which were heartily acknowledged by the audience. Mr. A. Wilhelm was pretty and coy as "Marguerite," and caused much amusement by the artless manner in which she delivered her lines. Mr. D. Crawford Smith, as we have already said, is a comedian of ability, and his treatment of the role of "Matha" was screamingly funny, whilst his song, "Coming Through the Dye," fairly brought down the house. The "Faust" of Miss J. Leon was also a clever and sprightly performance, whilst Mr. A. Lynch, and the Sisters Cameron added much to the success of the performance. A particularly pleasing feature of the piece was an exceedingly graceful skirt dance by Miss Blanche Young. The performance was bright and light from start to finish, and the hearty plaudits bestowed upon it showed that it found favour with the audience. To-night the Company will produce "The Loan of a Lover" and "Patch Work," both of which will be well worth witnessing.

INCREASED TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

WITH effect from Friday, the 16th instant, and until further notice the tariff per word on messages between India and Europe will be increased to Three Rupees Five Annas "via Suez" and "Teheran" and Three Rupees per word "via Turkey." Two Annas extra to be added to above from offices in Burma. The Press Message Rate to the United Kingdom remains unaltered. The statement published yesterday was not wholly accurate.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :

RE AHMED LADAK SOMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for, and obtained the usual interim order.

RE NANABHOY VISHAWNATH.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE SHEIK ACHHOO MOTEE.

Mr. Dairyawan. for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was a sepoy in the Bombay Municipality, and had to attend to his duty.

Mr. Manker for an opposing creditor opposed the the application.

His Lordship: As a sepoy the insolvent kept no books of account.

Mr. Mankar: He was a dealer in tobacco also, and as such he kept regular books of account.

Mr. Dhairyawan said that his client was not supplied with a copy of the affidavit, and consequently he had no opportunity of replying to it.

His lordship granted a week's interim order.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Those present were :—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Professor R. G. Oxenham, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Dr. A. Viegas, and Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Hurkissondas Narotundas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharumsey, and the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram.

SELECTION OF CONTRACTORS' TENDERS.

The Committee considered letter No. 12912, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding tabulated tenders for the erection of the engine and boiler house at Love Grove, with the Engineer's letter thereon, and proposing the acceptance of Messrs. Sitaram Luximon and Bibra's tender.

Dr. Viegas thought the Committee always advocated the system of accepting the lowest tender. In the present case he thought the lowest tender from Mr. Bhedwar should be accepted as he was a man of considerable experience. Mr. Bhedwar had done their work satisfactorily, his services should not be passed over. He would certainly vote in favour of Messrs. Bhedwar and Company to be entrusted with the work, unless he was told the Engineer in charge was not fit to exercise a supervision. He, therefore, suggested that officer should be replaced, and that was the only conclusion one could come to.

The Municipal Secretary: Under what section of the Act is Mr. Viegas going to select a tender?

Dr. Viegas replied they were present that afternoon to sanction the expense or not. And he thought he was entitled to offer his opinion on the matter, unless Mr. Barrow wished to usurp that right, and was going to decide what was relevant or not.

The Chairman: It is for the Standing Committee to sanction it or not?

Dr. Viegas, continuing, said he had nothing against Messrs. Sittaram Luximon and Bibra and Company, and was ready to advocate their claim if their tender was low.

Mr. Kabraji: May I ask have those contractors offered any conditions.

The Commissioner: No, certainly not.

Mr. Kabraji: But Mr. Bhedwar seems to have done a lot of work.

The Commissioner: But not this sort of work. They have done work at times very fairly. In the present tender there is an advantage of Rs. 550 in the contract of Rs. 58,000.

Mr. Kabraji: In the letter from the Engineer I see nothing which specifies that the other contractor, Mr. Bhedwar, will not do the work in time.

The Commissioner: They are practical men, that is the way he puts it.

Mr. Kabraji: The advantage of Messrs. Sittaram and Co. are advantages which may be given to the other contractor.

The Commissioner: I would rather entrust the work to terms that may be relied upon.

Mr. Kabraji: Then this is a selection of confidence.

The Commissioner: Undoubtedly. They possess the tact and capacity to complete the work within the specified time. I consider them to be a firm which will carry out this work and are more likely to finish it satisfactorily within the specified time than other contractor.

Colonel Wilson: Have they done any similar work on other occasions?

The Commissioner: They have; and very successfully, and are thought highly of by our Engineers. They are no doubt very good contractors.

The Chairman: Messrs. Bibra and Company were in the service of the Tansa Duct Contractors.

Dr. Balchandra; I should like to know the general principle for their selection.

The Chairman: Practically speaking they are able to carry out the work.

Mr. Grattan Geary was of opinion that if the work admitted of more time, Messrs. Bhedwar and Co. might be entrusted with it. But in the present case the time was to be considered, and he thought it was fortunate in having secured the services of a firm, one of whose members was a Dutch Engineer, whose nationality had the reputation for doing that class of hydraulic works. Mr. Bibra was familiar with that particular kind of business, and the Committee were very fortunate in getting such a man, and if they could induce him to remain on the works they were doubly fortunate. He didn't think it was right to override the opinion of the Executive Engineer and the Municipal Commissioner, merely for the sake of Rs. 500.

Dr. Balchandra quite agreed with the remarks that had fallen from Mr. Geary, and he had not the slightest doubt they were very reasonable.

Colonel Wilson was of opinion in a matter of that kind they were bound to support it. It was only a difference of Rs. 500, and the Commissioner took all responsibility upon himself when he assured them that the work would be satisfactorily carried out.

On the proposition of Mr. Grattan Geary, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the tender of Messrs. Sittaram, Luxmon, and Bibra was accepted.

PETTY WORKS ALONG THE TANSA DUCT.

The Committee recorded letter No. 12205, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, as required by Section 69 (d) of the Act, that he has entrusted the execution of certain petty works along the line of the Tansa Duct amounting to Rs. 1,746-1-1 to Mr. Dhanjibhoy Framjee. The amount to be paid out of the sanctioned provision for minor special works in connection with the construction of the Tansa duct from the dam to Ghatkopar.

THE WASHING OF CLOTHES AT MAHALUXMI.

The Committee considered letter No. 12896, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. Mubarak Hasan has proposed to use steam instead of the ordinary bhutties for washing clothes, at the Mahalaxmi Dhobiwada, and for this purpose he wants to hire 700 square feet of ground. Requesting sanction to the ground being let to applicant for a period of two years on certain conditions.

The necessary sanction was given.

NEW FIREMAN FOR THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Committee next gave their consideration to letter No. 12678, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the raising of the pay of two of the firemen at Love Grove pumping station from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per mensem. The amount to be met from savings in the grant for establishment for the current year. Stating that two firemen on Rs. 15 each have been dismissed for carelessness and neglect of orders in stoking, resulting in an unnecessary expenditure of coal. Remarking that the Deputy Executive Engineer and Mr. Horbury concurs in the opinion that better and more intelligent stokers are required and that in anticipation of sanction the two new firemen on Rs. 18 have been appointed.

It was decided to recommend the matter to the Corporation.

THE INDIAN PATENT STONE CO.

The Committee gave their sanction to Memorandum No. 13,028, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the variation of the contract with the Indian Patent Stone Co. so as to allow of the same being entered into with the "Garlick Indian Patent Stone Co.," as Mr. Garlick has purchased the sole rights for the Bombay Presidency and the Nizam's Dominions, and is trading under that name.

INCREASED RATES OF LAND.

The Committee considered letter No. 12960, dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the rate of Rs. 5 (sanctioned by the late Town Council in their Resolution No. 1435, dated 2nd December 1885, to be paid for 10·72 square yards of land to be acquired for street improvement purposes at the junction of Chaopati and French Roads, (the property of Mr. Ghellabhoy Hurridas) being increased to Rs. 12 per square yard, as the land in the above locality and on the opposite side was paid for at the same rate, viz., Rs. 12.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

The Committee postponed the further consideration of letter No. 11619, dated 27th ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting on the Accountant-General's letter on the account system of the Municipality, and forwarding memorandum No. 1707, dated 17th idem, from the Chief Accountant. (Already circulated.)

A PROJECTED OVERBRIDGE.

It was decided to forward the following to the Commissioner for report. Resolution of the Corporation, No. 6243, dated 8th instant, as under :—That the following be forwarded to the Commissioner, and the Standing Committee for report :—Government Resolution No. 1553, P. W. Department, Railway, dated 6th August, 1892, on the subject of the construction of overbridge across the G. I. P. Railway, at Frere Road, Wari Bunder, at a total cost of Rs. 7,58,065."

After transacting some other business the meeting separated.

A NOTE which is almost too good to be true appears in a recent issue of the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*. The cholera bacillus was discovered many years ago, but hitherto nobody has been able to utilise the knowledge for the ends of preventive medicine. Two German bacteriologists, however, Messrs. Brieger and Wassermann, now claim to have solved the problem. Cholera bacilli were grown upon a watery extract of the thymus gland of a calf. This culture medium was kept at a temperature of 65° centigrade for fifteen minutes, and then placed in an ice chest for twenty-four hours. When two cubic centimetres of this solution were injected into the peritoneal cavity of guinea pigs, they were found to be incapable of being inoculated with cholera virus, which was strong enough to produce deaths, in a few hours when inoculated into animals not so protected. The protection so afforded was found to be still complete even after the lapse of two months. In the event of these results being amply confirmed by other observers and their applicability to the human species established, it is needless to say that Messrs. Brieger and Wassermann would deserve credit for one of the greatest discoveries of the century.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VOTES URGENCY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held last evening, for the consideration of a resolution on the currency question, of which notice had been given by Messrs. C. MacDonald and Co. Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Mr. E. Miller, Messrs. John Fleming and Co., and Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Mr. J. L. Symons, Chairman of the Chamber, presided, and there were also present :—Messrs. E. F. Allum (Aldridge, Salmon and Co.); J. Dickson (Bates (Edward) and Co.); P. Masotti and W. Kipp (Blascheck (A.) and Co.); A. Breul (Breul and Co.); C. H. B. Forbes (Forbes (C. H. B.) and Co.); P. B. Savile (Forbes (Sir Charles) and Co.); E. Schoen and H. Rowbotham (Gaddum, Bythell and Co.); D. H. Glade (Glade and Co.); R. S. Campbell (Graham (W. and A.) and Co.); John R. Greaves, and A. K. Leslie (Greaves, Cotton and Co.); W. H. Fleming (John Fleming and Co.); W. Sedgwick, F. A. Reddie, and H. E. E. Procter (Killick, Nixon and Co.); A. King (King, King and Co.); J. Black (Latham, Abercrombie and Co.); C. H. Armstrong, A. F. Beaufort, and N. S. Ghazebrooke (Lyon and Co.); E. Miller (MacDonald (C.) and Co.); M. C. Turner (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.); Vizbucandas Atmaram (Naranda Rajaram and Co.); R. Gilbert (Payne, Gilbert and Sayani); G. Prior de Saone (Prior de Saone and Co.); G. C. Scaramanga, C. Greenway, C. Gird (Ralli Brothers); E. N. Elsworthy (Richardson and Cruddas); C. Douglas (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.); A. F. Cox, Accountant-General; G. A. Kittredge; Colonel W. H. Wilson; H. Symons; H. A. Acworth, C.S., Municipal Commissioner; Grattan Geary; Louis Penny; S. D. Sassoon (Sassoon (D.) and Co.); W. Lang (Sassoon (E. D.) and Co.); D. Morris (Sauquet (F.) and Co.); J. Brandenburg and J. Spinner (Spinner (E.) and Co.); A. H. Hammond (Thomas G. Hill and Co.); E. Muller, and A. Francke (Volkart Brothers); R. H. Macaulay (Wallace and Co.); Arthur C. Trapp (The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand); J. Greenwood (The Agra Bank, Limited); A. Murray (The Bank of Bombay); J. B. Lee (The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China); E. C. Monod (The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris); H. Chalmers (The National Bank of India); A. T. Simpson (The Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited); G. A Barnett (The G. I. P. Railway Company); Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R. E. (The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company); H. W. Uloth (The P. and O. S. N. Company); J. Janni (The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company); and M. Ostermeyer.

Mr. C. J. Michael, acting Secretary of the Chamber, read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. Douglas said that before proceeding with the meeting, he would ask one question on a matter of procedure. He desired to know under what aspect they were discussing the resolution and amendment before them, whether from the aspect of trade or, generally, as an Imperial question. Any resolution passed by that Chamber would be looked upon as one of great importance, and, therefore, it should be clearly understood whether they were discussing it as an Imperial or a trade question—whether they were discussing it as a question affecting the British Government and the hundreds of millions of subjects in India, and the Europeans employed here, and the millions of capital invested by British capitalists in this country, or whether they were discussing it simply from their own point of view, as representing trade exigencies. He was led to make that observation because on looking round that room he found there were assembled the representatives of many nations other than England, all of whom were engaged in trade in this country, and who had every right to express their opinion as to trade, but they could scarcely expect them to take the same interest in questions affecting the Government of the country as his (the speaker's) fellow-countrymen. He trusted that nothing he had said would be looked upon as offensive, but it was desirable to have the point settled.

The chairman said he could only refer Mr. Douglas to the gentleman who had called the meeting. With regard to the amendment for which the Committee were responsible, he said the interests of India meant generally the interests of England.

Mr. E. Miller, of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Company then said :—I do not intend to go into a long speech on currency questions. We have had enough of that lately, possibly too much. Members of this Chamber must be aware of all the arguments on both sides, and must have come to some conclusion in their own minds.

QUESTION RIPE NOW.

The currency question has been much discussed of late, and many who formerly advocated non-intervention have now changed their minds; and this is only natural, for many unexpected things have happened in the last six years. We were told by those who advocated non-intervention, that things would right themselves, that silver would find its natural level if it were only left alone; but they omitted one consideration, viz., that there was no law to compel people to let silver alone, and we know that silver has not been left alone, and never will be left alone so long as it is anyone's interest to dabble in it as a metal. The advocates of the *laissez faire* policy have had their day, but it must be a matter of congratulation to us all that there are not many now left who seriously advocate the policy of drift; and I trust that you will show by your action to-day that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has given up this policy finally. I think that the mercantile community of Western India are to be congratulated on their having at last decided to tackle this question. I do not know what proposals may be made this afternoon, but if the resolution which I have proposed, and the amendment of which notice has been given, represent the views of this Chamber, then I say that we have made much progress in Bombay, and that Sir David Barbour's remark in his recent letter to Sir W. Houldsworth is most unfair to Bombay. Sir David Barbour writes as follows :—"And I may say generally that merchants and bankers in India are very much disheartened and thoroughly dissatisfied. The extent to which their opinions have turned in favour of bi-metallism is remarkable, though on the Bombay side there is a strong party in favour of maintaining the "status quo," in consequence of the belief they entertain that a silver standard and a falling rupee give them an advantage over Lancashire." Whether the resolution or the amendment is carried this afternoon, I think Sir David Barbour will have to write differently of Bombay in his next communication, for both resolution and amendment show that we are not satisfied with the "status quo." In the Chamber's last resolution in 1886—as far as I am aware, the last time the Chamber went into the currency question was in 1886—they then expressed themselves as follows :—"We deprecate any interference with the currency. While admitting the inconveniences of constant fluctuations in exchange, we are of opinion, after considering the question from all sides, that the fall in exchange leaves a balance of benefit to the commerce and people of India, and are in favour of allowing things to run their natural course." I have no fault to find with that resolution. It was come to at a time when exchange was in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d., and if exchange had remained about that rate I think we should not be here discussing this question to-day. But we are now at 14½d., and where we may be in three months' time not the most far-seeing of us would venture to say, we may be at 1s. or we may be at 16d. I say, therefore, that there is no inconsistency in the same Chamber which passed that resolution in 1886 passing the resolution I propose to-day, because we are six years older since then, and have had six years' experience of the policy we then thought best, and we have found that things have not worked out as we expected, and surely if that is so, we should be prepared to recommend something to meet the altered circumstances. No sensible people can accuse us of inconsistency, if, after trial of our policy for six years, we find it faulty and recommend a re-examination of the question, from our present point of view, and this is what both the resolution and the amendment suggest.

FLUCTUATIONS.

In framing our resolution it has been our aim to avoid an extreme position, and to make it as moderate and general as possible. There are many in this room I know who are prepared to recommend remedies: some think bi-metallism the only cure for the present evils, some see the remedy in a gold standard, some see it in putting an import duty on silver, while many who advocate none of these remedies consider that whatever may afterwards be done, the mints should be closed to free coinage. Among those who will I trust support us this afternoon there are holders of one or other of those views, but we have framed our resolution on more solid ground and have not ventured to recommend any remedy. We do not think we are called upon to do this, but we do think it our duty to tell Government what is our experience of the present state of matters. We have said nothing as to the rate of exchange being low at present, and we have not suggested to Government that the rate should be raised. We have views on this point, but we have not expressed them, because we aimed at such a representation to Government as would secure the unanimous consent of the Chamber. We have carefully avoided all controversial matters and contented ourselves with putting before Government points on which we think we all must agree, viz., the evils of a fluctuating exchange, the difficulty and insecurity which this brings into our business, work it as carefully and as wisely as we may, and the consequence is that this constantly fluctuating and falling exchange has, in the best interests of the country, in regard to its development. With regard to the effect of these fluctuations on trade, I think there can be no difference of opinion, and I confidently ask you to support us on this point. Of late we have had fluctuations

tions you are therefore following a good precedent. You are all aware, too, how Sir Frank F. Adam spoke of these fluctuations. He called them an intolerable nuisance. You know also how our present chairman's late speech at the Bank of Bombay meeting was considered in some high quarters as in favour of a forward movement, his references to the exchange question being telegraphed home to the *Times*, and commented on by them as in favour of action; and I cannot therefore understand how our chairman holding these views can have reconciled himself to this milk and water amendment. The amendment can be read any way: it can be taken as indicating a desire for remedial legislation, or it may be taken as still advocating the drift policy. Though I would not be so ungenerous as to suggest that this is their intention, still, taking it as we have seen it, it does not clearly give the Committee's views on the main point. Mr. Miller then moved:—That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee—fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of Eastern Trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent traders. That the development of the resources of the country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of public works and construction of railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country, much hampered. The Chamber therefore considers that the importance of the subject demands that it should be referred to a committee of experts, who should be instructed to express an opinion as to what, if any, remedy they can propose in the interests of India. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of India for transmition to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., C. I. E., said:—In venturing to appear before this important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of seconding the resolution which has just been proposed by my friend Mr. Miller, I come forward as representing the railway interests of India, and I propose to confine my remarks to that portion of the resolution, now before the meeting, which deals with matters with which I am more immediately connected, and I propose to avoid in my remarks, as the resolution itself avoids, any matters upon which a difference of opinion exists, and in particular to avoid any reference to the course of action or to the course of inaction which each of us who are members of this Chamber may consider best calculated to diminish the evils, and to do away with the difficulties which arise out of the frequent and inscrutable fluctuations in the exchange between the gold standard value for England and the silver standard value for India. We are here met to-day to stand upon the common ground that we are all suffering together from a malady which attacks us all in varying degrees, but which spares none of us, and to state plainly what in the experience of each of us are our troubles and our difficulties and our dangers. We are here to explain the symptoms of the malady as they appear to each of us sufferers, and to ask for a diagnosis of our case by the most eminent physicians in consultation. We are here to ask that these physicians shall bring the ripest fruits of their experience to bear upon the interesting monetary case which any proposed change in the standard of value for India or for the world must present, and we are here to unite in asking that no time may be lost in sending us sufferers the medicine and the remdies which these experienced physicians may prescribe. Gentlemen, I believe it may be taken as granted that we all find the fluctuations of exchange a great difficulty and a great trouble, and while in the course of my own railway business I have to deal with these fluctuations less frequently than you, gentlemen, have to do, I think that before I sit down I shall be able to show you that the absence of a common standard of value for England and India has to answer for a great deal of the delay which has been allowed to occur in the opening out of this country by railways and other public works. Upon the subject I would like to read to you a sentence from a recent letter from Sir David Barbour, which has reached us by the last English mail. Sir David Barbour in his recent letter to Sir William Houldsworth writes as follows:—"There are many thousands of miles of railway that might be made in India with great advantage to the country, which would at once return a moderate rate of interest on the capital and which would ultimately pay well. The fear of a fall in silver, however, stands in the way of their construction. If it was probable that these railways would return a large percentage of profit at once, they would no doubt be constructed, whatever the Indian standard of value might be, but with the small, though certain, profit which Indian railways are likely to return for the first few years, the risk of investing capital in a country with a silver standard deters the prudent investor, while such railways have no attraction for the more speculative." Gentlemen, what Sir David Barbour states there is what I find to be the case in various railway enterprises with which I am and have been connected—the "fear of a fall in silver" makes investors shy—and very reasonably shy—of sending their capital out to India. You will perhaps say in reply to this that a railway company like that which I represent—a railway company whose shares stand at 90 premium in the London market notwithstanding the fear of a fall in silver—is not in a bad way. That is true, gentlemen, but why? The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have in respect of the guaranteed interest on their capital bought their exchange forward, and the Secretary of State for India, or in other words the Indian taxpayer, bears the loss by exchange on remitting the net revenues to England, a loss which for this company and for the other is given by the Accountant-General, P. W. D. great railway companies in India as averaging during the past five years 67 lakhs of rupees per annum. It is with the present situation, however, and not with these past engagements and contracts that I have to deal, and I propose to give you a few instances taken from my own personal knowledge of the difficulties which the absence of a common standard of value between England and India creates, and must create, so long as the instability of one of these standards is so marked as it has recently been. In the year 1883 I took some interest in an Indian Railway Company then being formed, in which it was thought reasonable to accept the value of a sovereign at Rs. 12; and in fact much of the capital of the company was remitted to India at about that rate. The revenue of the company is, however, received in rupees, and the net earnings which if the rupee value of the sovereign had remained at Rs. 12 would have returned 6 per cent., give now with 16½ rupees to the pound, scarcely 4¼ per cent. on the capital. This railway is one which is little affected by export traffic, and it is only owing to the prudence of the promoters, and the soundness of the undertaking, that the present moderate dividend has been maintained. I shall not multiply instances, which must indeed be sufficiently familiar to you all, but I shall pass on to another case which is now engaging the attention of my board of directors in London. Last year I made, on behalf of myself and my principals in London, certain proposals which have just been accepted by Government for the construction of "private enterprise" feeder railways in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and I based my calculations of initial cost and of revenue at 1s. 5d. per rupee, which was by no means an extravagant calculation at that time. During the progress of the negociations—and you know that the completion of such negociations within a year is rather more rapid than usual—the rate of exchange has fallen to something under 1s. 3d. per rupee, and while we who are concerned in this enterprise must congratulate ourselves that the year's delay has saved us from the loss of 12 per cent. of our capital, we are not by any means certain that we are at the bottom yet, and we have in consequence to confine our present undertaking to a project which promises well enough to ensure a reasonable dividend even if the rupee were to fall in value to a shilling. In other words, gentlemen, every railway project which promises at the present value of the rupee to give a net income of 5 per cent. has to be dealt with and considered as if it were only to earn a dividend of 4 per cent., and every investor of English capital in Indian railways at the present time has to be told to take account of this possibility—nay, if some prophets are to be believed, of the possibility of even a greater fall than I have mentioned. Gentlemen, I must leave it to you to judge how much this influences the flow of English capital to this country, and how it injures India by a indefinitely postponing sound railway and other projects, which cannot stand the test to which, as I have shown above, they must be submitted before we can recommend them to English investors. In another way, too, this instability effects the progress of enterprise in India. It makes it impossible for the rupees which local enterprise is willing to invest in local projects to be used in combination with the balance of sterling money which in all important undertakings London is called upon to provide. This problem has been often put before me, but its solution has been found impossible otherwise than by bidding the local investor remit his rupees to England and take shares in the proposed undertaking up to the sterling value of his rupees. This obstacle, unimportant as it may appear to some of you who are daily engaged in such exchange transactions, is in practice an absolute barrier to the free combination of the rupees of the local investor with the sovereigns of the English capitalist for the development of works of considerable though mainly of local importance. I have already occupied your time sufficiently in stating the difficulties which the absence of a common standard of value for England and India has created, and is causing in the railway world, and I trust that you will believe I have not overstated these difficulties. I have tried in these few words to state them plainly for the information of the committee of experts whose assistance we propose to ask Government to invoke. I hope that other members of this Chamber will be ready to give similar information in regard to their own transactions; and in seconding the resolution which has been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce by my friend Mr. Miller, I wish again to remind the members of the Chamber, that in recognizing the dangers and difficulties attendant upon the violent fluctuations of exchange, and in asking for the appointment of a committee to consider the subject, they are in no way expressing an opinion upon the nature or the extent of the measures to be taken to afford relief if any are declared to be practicable, but that they are simply testifying to the existence of an evil which affects adversely many of the important interests which are centred in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. L. Symons said: Before referring to the amendment I am going to propose, I think a short explanation is due from me, as representing the Committee in regard to the way this general meeting has been called. As a rule, a general meeting is called by the Committee, it being the outcome of a general wish on the part of the members of the Chamber. The Committee were approached in the matter, but they were of opinion that the Chamber could not make any representation at present which would serve any very useful end, and so left the meeting to be called by requisition, if members so desired. I should like to refer here to the remarks made by Mr. Miller in regard to what I said at the last Bank of Bombay meeting. I certainly said that I thought most people in Bombay, including myself, would like to see a steady rupee at a reasonable rate, and I am still of that opinion. But the point is, can we arrive at this state of affairs without incurring greater danger than the object in view would justify? That is the trouble. It has always been a tradition of this Chamber that when it makes a request to Government it should go forward as the unanimous wish of the members, so that it should carry with it all the weight possible. When the Chamber has, for instance, advocated a new line of railway, it has only done so when it has seen its way clear for the line from start to terminus. I think I am right in saying that the members of the Committee have not seen their way to advocate any of the different schemes so far proposed far altering the currency laws of this country and for raising exchange. I may be hurting the feelings of some people when I say it is my belief that there are very few in India who are sufficiently unbiassed, and who have gone deep enough into this exchange question to advise in regard to the important changes that have been suggested. We are told the evil has been in existence for a great number of years, and that people have already waited too long for something to be done, and that they cannot wait any longer. I fear, however, they will have to wait longer, and to make up their minds to the possibility that the subject is only comparatively in its infancy as yet. Such a sentiment as this will be unpopular, I know, with many people, especially with those in the position of having to send money to England. To those of us in this position the idea of a gold standard has been most attractive, and if there were no other and weightier considerations we should all "plum" for gold. People smarting from the losses and inconvenience caused by low and fluctuating exchange have jumped at the gold lure, hoping it will get them out of their troubles without stopping to think what a dangerous experiment they are advocating. But as you all know, there is a very big other side to the question, and until it has been shown that it is clearly for the interests of India that some great change be made, I hope nothing will be attempted. A few days ago there was a very good letter reprinted from the London *Times*—I think from Mr. Hermann Schmidt. The gist of his letter is to the effect that, as silver has declined, gold has appreciated, and the prices of everything have declined in consequence in countries that use a gold standard, while in India prices have remained nearly stationary, thus neutralizing the loss made in exchange. Mr. Schmidt is an authority, and his conclusions appear to me very sound. Mr. Schmidt does not touch upon the matter of Lancashire manufactures in his letter, but they must be included in the list of articles that have depreciated in price with the appreciation of gold. Have the Lancashire manufacturers properly considered this point when laying the blame for the depression in their trade in our low rupee? In the resolution proposed it is stated that, owing to the fluctuations of the rupee the construction of railways is altogether prevented. This statement is, I think, not correct. During the ten years ending 1891-92, I see over 7,500 miles of railway were constructed, and the progress has been steadily on the increase for the past twenty years. The Chamber has always been, and still is, a keen advocate for railway extension, and I do not mean that we are satisfied with the rate of progress by any means. Still the country is not standing still in the matter. I am often asked why I do not support any proposal to remedy the present state things which, I admit, causes much inconvenience? Why I do not make some suggestion instead of sitting tight and apparently being content to leave things alone? I have already referred to Mr. Hermann Schmidt. I have just received a copy of a communication which appeared in the *Financial News* of 25th August over Mr. Schmidt's initial, and which I presume was written by him. With your permission I will read two or three extracts from this letter, which will give in better words than I could my answer to the questions I have just referred to. When criticising the suggested closing of the mints and the introduction of the gold standard, the writer says: "If gold has appreciated and gold prices have fallen because of the greater strain on gold, and, as some say, because of the fall of silver, surely gold prices will not rise if we increase the strain on gold by demands for India, and if silver falls still lower owing to the closing of the Indian mints. If, therefore, exchange is raised artificially—and for some time it will be quite possible to do so—the result must be a fall in rupee prices, probably accelerated by tightness of money in India, to be expected after the shutting out of bar silver as money. The Government would therefore get rid of the currency difficulty only at the expense of transferring the loss on the people of India. At present the country at large has apparently not suffered by the rise of gold. Production and exports are increasing; new industries such as the Bombay cotton mills, are extending; railway traffic expands. An artificial curtailment of the currency—the legality of which is more than questionable—might ruin all this. Discontent would arise with financial and political complications, and loss to the revenue in the end." Then again when referring to the question of the balance of trade remaining in favour of India and to the disturbance that would be caused to trade while an adjustment was taking place, he says:—"Imports would increase, exports would suffer—the latter in a two-fold way. Exports to countries continuing to use the silver standard, such as China and Japan, would be curtailed, owing to the fall of silver certain to follow on the closing of the Indian mints. For instance, the opium revenue of the Government would be largely reduced, causing a loss that may possibly be larger than any saving resulting from better rates for the Council Bills. In the same way the Bombay cotton mills would probably lose the markets of China and Japan for their manufactures. Exports to countries with a gold standard would be threatened as regards many articles where India competes with China or Japan. The Indian tea industry falls under this head. It is impossible to estimate all the changes that would happen, but it is certain they will be very great. Who, then, will be bold enough to affirm that they would not be sufficiently large to deprive India of her present favourable balance of trade? But upon this point everything hinges. For what would become of the proposed gold standard if no gold were imported? And what would become of the ability of the Government to dictate the price of the rupee if the commercial demands for the Council Bills should fall short of the total to be drawn? The whole edifice of a gold standard without gold, or a fixed rupee standard with the mints closed to the coinage of the standard metal, would collapse and disaster, ruin, and perhaps revolt would be the end." The writer ends his letter with the following paragraph:—"Neither the gold standard nor the closing of the mints can, therefore, be looked upon as a remedy for the situation. In extreme circumstances—to save the country from imminent peril—the latter expedeint may have to be resorted to, and all the dangers attending such a step be faced. But it should not be done with a light heart, or without real necessity. India has borne a fall from 1s. 11d. to 1s. 2½d., without disaster, and if she can only hold out a little longer she may find that the losses sustained by the gold countries will become so severe that she will be met more than half-away in a bold attempt to tackle the real difficulty of the situation—the appreciation of gold." The more the matter is discussed the more apparent it seems to me is the fact that any suggestion so far made for improving exchange are likely to land the country in much greater trouble than we are in at present. The movers of the resolution with a view to secure unanimity have ended it by adding pretty much the words of the amendment I am going to propose. But this does not meet the views of your Committee. The resolution makes statements which I think should form part of the very inquiry we propose asking for. I cannot help thinking that much the wisest plan will be to limit ourselves to asking for the inquiry, not committing ourselves to any statements lest we may be compelled hereafter to "eat our words." I hope, therefore, you will see your way to support the folowing amendment:—In view of the existing agitation regarding the currency laws of this country, this Chamber considers that the importance of the subject demands that it should be referred to a committee of experts, who should be instructed to enquire into the whole matter and to express an opinion as to what, if any, alteration in these aws they can recommend in the interests of India. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Bombay Government for transmission to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, in seconding the amendment, said: Gentlemen,—I rise to second the amendment which, in the name of the Committee, has been proposed by the Chairman. I do so, gentlemen, because I cannot agree with the terms of the resolution, which has been proposed by the local representative of the Bi-metallic League, and I know that a considerable number of members, outside of the Committee, are of a similar opinion. We wish to express no opinions—because there is scarcely one to which we can all subscribe, but merely to ask Government to refer the currency laws of this country to a committee of experts whom we would like to see instructed to express an opinion as to what, if any, change should be proposed in the interests of India. The Government of India is fully alive to the position, as is shown in Sir David Barbour's letter to Sir William Houldsworth—asardent a bi-metallist as himself. Sir William, as you are aware, has been appointed one of the repesentatives of Great Britain at the Conference of the Powers which is shortly to sit to consider the question of a double standard. The fears of our Finance Minister regarding the attitude of England on the question of bi-metallism are undoubtedly well founded, for very few believe in our Island Home giving up the gold standard, which has made England what she is. But, gentlemen, I do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of any system. I only intend to touch upon a few of the numerous points which have caused me to form an opinion in regard to the effect of cheap silver in the trade of India. I am quite alive to the position of the Government, and keenly so to that of all in receipt of fixed salaries in the currency of this country who have to remit a large portion to Europe for the support of their families. I shall be very glad if a remedy can be found to meet the difficulty, and I certainly think that if it is decided that it is dangerous to tamper with our present currency laws, that the loss thereby caused to the servants of Government should be made good out of the revenues of the country. If this is not done the efficiency of the Services cannot be maintained, and the danger of their integrity impaired by the substitution of a different class of men. But, gentlemen, we have met here this afternoon to consider the question from a trade point of view. I cannot say, after reviewing the evidence which has been placed before us, and which I have endeavoured to extract myself, that the views which I have long held have been shaken in the slightest degree. I will only touch upon a few of the many heads which have been discussed in other places to show why I cannot agree with the opinions expressed from a trade pedestal. First in regard to the volume of India's trade. In 1873 the value of imported merchandise was 3,187 lakhs of rupees, that of exported merchandise 5,525 lakhs, a total of 8,712 lakhs. Eighteen years later, in 1890-91, the imports were returned 7,197, the exports as 10,022, an aggregate of 17,219 lakhs, an increase of 8,507 lakhs or 97·6 per cent., an annual advance of 5·4 per cent. Now, if the course of trade in these years, with a steadily declining exchange, had shown a tendency to restrict imports, while the export trade was rapidly growing I would be inclined to think that cheap silver had not been of benefit to the trade of India. But what are the facts? In these eighteen years the value of merchandise imported increased by 4,010 lakhs, equal to 125 per cent., while that of exports advanced 4,497 lakhs, or 81½ per cent. As regards the trade of the last ten years, I will quote the words of Mr. O'Conor, the able reviewer of India's trade in his report issued a year ago. "The Census of last February giving a total population of 286,697,000, the value of the trade of the year falls at the rate of nearly 7 (6·8) rupees per head of the population: in 1880-81 the incidence on the population (Census of 1881) was at the rate of 5·4 per head. The expansion of commerce has therefore been far more rapid than the expansion of the population; while trade has increased in the decade by 42 per cent. the population has increased by only 10½ per cent., the ratio of increase of trade being thus about four times greater than the ratio of increase of the population. It is probably even more, for the actual ratio of increase in the population may be taken to be less than 10½ per cent. in consequence of the defectiveness of the Census of 1881 with which the comparison is made." Is there any indication here of the trade of India having suffered from the decline in the gold value of silver? In these ten years, referred to by Mr. O'Conor, the imports of merchandise increased 37¼ per cent., the exports by 34½ per cent. To the leaders of a native Industrial Association who asked me for my opinion I gave them as briefly as possible. I notice from the reports of the meetings in the local press that I am stated to have read a paper on the subject before the large gathering, which is scarcely correct, as I was not present; but I was pleased to see that the writer of the paper, which drew forth my comments, withdrew the crux of his contention, and the alteration therefore made in my remarks—as they appeared in print—weakened my comments. However, I was glad to notice that the resolution which I proposed for their consideration was virtually accepted and added to the amended one. In my comments to the Poona Association I remarked that it is asserted that the prices of the present day in India are just about the same as they were prior to 1873. For the sake of argument I admit the contention. We are also told that in the same period gold prices in Europe have declined from 30 to 40 per cent., and even more, which there is no denying. Now, I repeat, I should like to know if a gold standard is introduced into India, and the ability to maintain the rupee at a fixed value in sterling proves abortive, what will be the result? We are told that as silver rises in value gold prices rise with it; consequently if values in Europe recover the heavy decline they have experienced, they may possibly reach the past and present level of values in India. But if silver rises and gold prices do not improve, it surely follows that values in India must sink to the gold level. In Bombay the two principal articles of produce on which we rely are wheat and cotton, and in both we have to meet the competition of America, a country which is annually bringing more and more virgin soil under cultivation, and which, if the rupee had maintained its old par value, would have driven India out of competition. I am very well aware that this view is strongly opposed in bi-metallic quarters, but I maintain that it is a question of supply and demand, and that the prospects of gold prices of cotton and wheat advancing in face of the enormous supplies, present and prospective, offered by America, is extremely remote, whether silver is artificially driven up in value or not. I have endeavoured to make a comparison of the values of cotton ruling in Bombay and in Liverpool between 1874 and 1891. I find from Mr. Ellison's returns that the average prices of Mid-Uplands in the former year was 8d. and of Fair Dholleras 5 15-16d.; last year the respective values were 4 11-16d. and 3¾d., a fall of 3 5-16d. in Americans, and 2 11-16d. in Surats. To a leading exporter I am indebted for a table showing the average annual price of Broach, Oomra and Dholleras cotton in the first week of each month from January to June, both inclusive. In the former year it was Rs. 181; in the latter Rs. 188. Of Dholleras alone, worked out in another way, I make the respective rates Rs. 175 and Rs. 177. In the same months of these years exchange averaged far demand Bank Bills on London 1s. 10⅜d. and 1s. 5 5-16d., while freights fell from 55s. to 20s. Now you will notice that while the sterling value of Indian cotton fell in these years 2 11-16d. per lb., equal to Rs. 130 per candy, the rupee price rose slightly. But if you take the same price in both years, you will find that the fall in exchange is equal to about 1 1-16d per lb., or Rs. 50 per candy. The decline in freights is equal to only about a ¼ per lb., or Rs. 12 per candy. Reductions, too, in other directions have been made in these seventeen years. Shipping charges have been reduced the equivalent of 3-32d. per lb., and though I am unable to say at present how much, there has been some saving in railway freights. The rates on the G. I. P. Railway remain the same, I understand, from the great cotton districts, but whereas in 1873-74 two-thirds of the cotton came down in half-pressed bales, over 90 per cent. now reaches Bombay in full-pressed bales, at the lower rate of carriage for the greater compression. A reduction, too, in pressing rates has been made, and in every direction charges have certainly been reduced. The commission earned in the earlier days by the so-called "merchant prince" enabled him to support his territorial title; in these days the "accidents"—to borrow the expression of a recent speaker—which brought into existence the Suez Canal and Telegraph Cable, coupled with an increasing number of human competitors, has driven the profits in this and most other countries on what we so often hear of but so seldom see "a turn-over business," to a decimal point. But is this keen competition and reduction in profits due to the fall in exchange? I say, without hesitation, No. The decline in sterling values is undoubtedly due to the production of late years vastly exceeding the consumption. In 1874 the American crop of cotton measured in bales of 450 lbs., reached 3¾ million bales' the Indian one, in 400lbs bales, just under two millions. In 1891 the former was returned as 9,158,000 bales and the latter I estimate at 3,020,000 bales, of which 47 per cent. was exported and 53 per cent. consumed in the country. Though the Currency Associaattion do not dispute the remarkable expansion in the wheat trade of India it is amusing to see the straits to which certain writers are driven in disputing the fact. Only this week one expressed surprise that at the present low level of exchange the shipments of wheat were being curtailed; and he demanded an explanation. He might have saved himself a great deal of writing if he had put the question to anyone engaged in the trade. Last year, as is well known, the wheat and other grain crops of Europe were very deficient owing to bad weather, while fortunately both America and India were in possession of the largest crops of wheat that each had ever produced. The result was an enormous export from both countries, and the virtual swamping of most European markets. This year the crops in Europe are excellent, and with the large stocks in hand holders naturally do not wish to add to them, even at lower prices, and therefore decline to buy, except of special qualities which are required for special purposes. Is it surprising, therefore, that at the moment India is not shipping wheat, except in limited quantities? As I remarked just now, it is simply a question of supply and demand. To judge from the remarks of certain speakers of late, Indian wheat rules the markets of the world. From a journal devoted to the trade I find that the average annual produot of Russia, Poland, and Finland is 960 million bushels, of the United States 442, France 385, Germany 343, Austria-Hungary 282, followed by India with 254, Italy 122, Spain 121, Great Britain and Ireland 72 and other countries with 50 millions or less, the total being given as 3,407 million bushels. The largest exporter is of course America, and like India, her shipments last year were very large; but compare them. India in 1890 exported 25¼ million bushels, the States 76: in 1891 India 52½, the States nearly 150 millions. Few, very few, engaged in the trade, either in India, England, or America, believe that India would have been in the running if the decline in silver had not enabled her to largely extend her production, and yet secure the prices he did, when the trade was in its infancy. Mr. O'Conor, in his review of last year's trade just received, scoffs at this view, and recommends those who think otherwise to select some more favourable illustration. I am not surprised that the able lieutenant of Sir David Barbour holds to this aspect of the case, but I maintain that the contention of the bi-metallic party are opposed to facts. Mr. Mackay in his speech last July gave the price of Bombay spun 20's. yarn, and taking the value of 1874 as 100 showed that the price had declined to 65. He added, Where is the compensation? I replied to this at the time and I only refer to the subject now to correct a misprint. The table of quinquenial averages should have been headed rupees and not pounds weight. In the first period (1871-72 to 1875-76) the exports from India to foreign countries averaged in value nearly 21 lakhs: last year over 577 lakhs. Including piece-goods, the total value rose from 56 to 703¼ lakhs of rupees. The actual weight of yarn exported to other than Indian ports rose from 4¼ million lbs. to 161¼ million lbs., of which over 93 per cent. went from Bombay. To all ports, foreign and Indian, and to the interior by rail, Bombay in 1877 despatched 80,000 bales of 400 lbs. each: last year 463,000 bales; and yet, as we know very well, the best managed concerns, even at "65" were able to declare dividends of 10 per cent. Sir David Barbour, in his letter to Sir William Houldsworth, says that the strong feeling in this city againast the currency agitation is due to a belief that a silver standard and a falling rupee give the Bombay mills an advantage over Lancashire. If the local millowners entertain this belief we have to thank the currency party, to which Sir David Barbour and Sir William Houldsworth belong, for driving the idea into them, because the enquiry held in Manchester on this subject in 1888 resulted in a majority of the Committee taking an opposite view. In the minority was Sir William Houldsworth. But, gentlemen, how many members of this Chamber are interested in the local mills to such an extent as to warp their judgment as to the benefit of cheap silver? I for one am interested in their success, though from a pecuniary point of view I am quite disinterested, directly or indirectly. As my firm imports largely from Manchester the pecuniary interest is the other way. To the wretched rupee is also laid the unfortunate position of the solitary wet dock at Calcutta, a dock which cost three crores of rupees, built, unless I am much mistaken, against the preponderance of mercantile opinion in Calcutta and which the trade declines to use. "Let India's currency now be put," says my friend Mr. Mackay, "on a permanently stable and moderate basis, and I venture to predict," he adds, "that a second dock will speedily be required. Now, I ask, what has this to do with the sterling value of the rupee? If there was any ground for the opinion, we ought certainly to find it in the position of the Port Trusts of Kurrachee and Bombay. The former Board has recently shown that the trade of the port continues to expand rapidly, that in consequence its financial position is yearly improving, and that the trade it handled last year was unprecedented in extent. Here in Bombay our Port Trust revenue last year, mainly due to our two wet docks, amounted to over 43 lakhs of rupees—the largest on record, and we closed the year with a surplus of Rs. 1,86,000. A speaker at the local currency meeting supplied statistics showing the amount of tonnage which entered and cleared in the past ten years at Indian ports from and to foreign countries. Not being engaged in trade, except, I believe, as a share broker, he failed to understand the meaning of the returns, and consequently was led to draw conclusions opposed to facts. As you are aware, the tonnage given is the net tonnage of the vessels, the measurement on which they pay dues. In the official returns issued by the Government of India, prior to 1874-75 the amount of sailing and steam tonnage was not distinguished consequettly it is impossible to carry the comparison under this head further back than the year, and thereby to ascertain the carrying capacity of the vessels which entered and cleared previous to that year. But the seventeen years are sufficient for my purpose. In 1874-75 the total net tonnage which appears in the returns is 4,826,000 tons; —in 1890-91 it was 7,695 tons, an increase of 2,859,000 tons or 59 per cent. But in the former year the proportion of steam tonnage to the whole was only 39 per cent. in the latter only 78 per cent. The carrying capacity of the vessels in the first named year was approximated on the Bombay Scale 9,111,000, tons; in the last 17,538,000—an increase of 8,427,000 tons equal to 92¼ per cent. In these seventeen years the carrying capacity of the steam vessels "increased," 221 per cent., that of sellers "decreased" 48 per cent. And lastly, gentlemen, in regard to the supply of the precious metals. In 1873 the world's production of silver was estimated at 62¼ million ounces: last year at 140⅞ millions. In the five years ending 1874-75 the average net annual import of India of this metal were 30 millions of rupees: the last five 165 millions. Of gold in the first-named year the world's production is given as 19¼ millions sterling, last year at about 23 millions. In the five years ending 1875 the average annual imports of this country were 2¼ million sterling; in the five years ending 1889-90 3 millions, and in 1890-91 as much as 6¼ millions. It is clear, therefore, that whereas about 1873 India was importing and retaining over 12 per cent. of the total production of gold, she actually received and kept in 1890-91 as much as 28 per cent. If, therefore, for ornaments and harding she takes so much, where is the extra supply to come from for coinage purposes should the advice of the Currency Association be deemed worthy of consideration? We are, if I understand correctly, to have a gold standard, and failing a gold currency, a silver one, the value of the rupee being fixed at 1s. 6d. By the closing of the mints, which is to artificially raise the value of the rupee by causing a stringent money market, it is anticipated that the fixed point will be maintained. I neither believe in the possibility of the latter, nor the policy of the former. It is a very dangerous experiment, and one which I cannot help thinking as certain of failure. Gentlemen, my knowledge of the subject is, I admit, extremely limited, and being so, I prefer to support the amendment which wisely commits itself to no opinions, but merely asks the authorities to take expert opinion before they agree to what I and others consider the very dangerous proposals of the Indian Currency Association. Times change, and what we, as amateurs, consider best to-day may prove, if expressed in petitions, remarkably absurd but a few years hence. The Currency Association, as I recently pointed out, are only repeating the request of this Chamber—and others in India—in 1864. It is interesting to read what influenced the members in 1864, and how opposite they are to-day; and yet the prayers of both petitions are identical, in so far that both suggest a gold currency: "That when our silver standard and currency were introduced, the production of silver amounted to double that of gold, and was therefore reasonably selected for this country. That whilst the demand of India has enormously increased, the production of silver has remained unaltered, and has become insufficient. That the annual produce of silver throughout the world does not exceed ten millions sterling. That during the last six years the average annual importations and absorption of silver by India alone has amounted to 11¼ millions sterling, and that last year the amount imported was no less than 14¼ millions. That India alone, therefore, has consumed during the last six years, on an average 15 per cent., and last year nearly 50 per cent. more silver than the whole world annually produces." And so on. Every prognostication has proved erroneous, and every one now put forward by those responsible for calling this meeting may prove equally incorrect. At the time the memorial of 1864 was written the rupee had risen in value to 2s. 3d., and money was worth, and with difficulty procurable, at 25 per cent. When the Currency Association framed their petition the rupee had sunk to 1s. 3d., and money was easy at 2 per cent. Thanks to their agitation the unfortunate coin has been further reduced in gold value to a point never before touched. With these remarks I commend the amendment at the Committee for your consideration.

Mr. R. Gilbert said: We may congratulate ourselves on two things. First, we have induced the Committee to do something, and, secondly, we have, in spite of every temptation, induced Mr. Beaufort to come out of his shell—(laughter)—and to reply to the various points of the Currency Association. These points, no doubt, are most interesting, and I shall read them to-morrow with great pleasure in the papers. But at the same time, I must say, that they are quite irrelevant to the point at issue to-day. (Applause.) The point at issue to-day seems a very small one. We have seen our chairman hold one view in July, another on the 9th of September jointly with the Committee, and a third yesterday, so, it appears to us, that the mutability of the rupee is catching. (Laughter and applause.) But I shall hope that unanimity will prevail, and that the Chamber will be induced to support the original resolution. If that cannot be done, what I should like you to consider is as to which of the two proposals we should pass to-day. The proposer and seconder of the amendment wish nothing done, but in spite of that they are prepared to pass that amendment, which I for one cannot agree to. I think there is a great deal of sting in the amendment, in consequence of what has fallen from gentlemen who proposed and seconded it, and that in a strong reason why, I think, we should not lay the amendment before the Government of India. It seems to me a very queer thing that this Chamber should commence the resolution by stating "In view of the existing agitation regarding the currency laws of this country," and then it asks the Government of India to do something. Surely this Chamber does not do anything because there is a public agitation; not at all. This Chamber ought to interfere in questions which affect the trade and the currency of this country—(Applause)—and the reasons given in the original resolution asking for Government interference are very ably expressed in the original proposition. I think we should stick to that proposition only. I must say that I for one feel, as no doubt many others feel, in a case of this sort, that we ought to support our Committee for whom we entertain great respect; but in this case I should ask the Chamber not to be guided entirely by the views of the Committee. We have heard both sides, and let us pass the resolution unanimously, if possible, to be laid before Government. (Applause.)

The amendment was then put to the vote and was lost, 13 members voting in favour, and 26 against.

The original proposition was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE "HARRIS" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS *vs.* WORCESTER REGIMENT (1ST TEAM).

WORCESTERSHIRE—1st Team. Goal—Private Carrington; Backs—Privates Gibbs and Stewart; Half backs—Privates Shaw, Alldritt, and Southall; Right wing—Privates Eagles and Colley; Centre—Private Ashfield; Left wing—Privates Callaghan and Hemmingsley.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Goal—Private McClaran. Backs—Privates MacDermott and Yates. Half backs—Privates Kitchen, McDowell, and White; Right wing Forwards—Private Edwards and Lce.-Corpl. Haywood; Centre—Private Morris. Left wing—Sergt. Davis and Private Myerscroft.

This match was played off on Tuesday evening on the Gymkhana ground, and excited the greatest enthusiasm. The supporters of each side turned up in force, and we were glad to notice that their behaviour throughout the game was admirable. The match was very keenly contested. Lieutenant Newnham, unfortunately, was still not well enough to play for his side. A smart shower of rain came down about twenty minutes after play commenced. No goals were scored at all in the first half, but the Worcesters managed to score one goal in the second half, and thus won the match. At the conclusion of the game the wildest enthusiasm was displayed, and the members of the winning team called for three cheers for the 20th Regiment (Lancashire Fusiliers.) The call was lustily responded to, and Eagles of the Worcesters was cheered again and again.

The details of the play are given below:—

The Lancashire Fusiliers won the toss and played with the wind. They got on to the ball soon after it was kicked off and took it down to the Worcester end of the ground, where the goal-keeper had much hard work given him to do. After an exciting struggle the ball passed behind the line. For several minutes the Lancashires kept the ball close up to the Worcester goal and very nearly scored, the ball being headed just a little bit above the bar. The Worcesters once got the ball away into their opponents' half of the ground, but it was quickly taken back and the Lancashires secured a corner. The ball was kicked right up to the goal mouth where there was an exciting struggle for it. "Hands" were given in favour of the Worcesters at this critical state and the ball was splendidly carried down the centre of the ground. One of the Worcester forwards made a splendid shot at goal, the ball striking one of the posts. The Worcesters secured a "corner," but nothing came of it. The ball was then taken up and down the ground and the Worcesters again secured a corner, but the ball was headed away from in front of the goal and taken off to the opposite extremity, where the Lancashires were pressing their attack, when the whistle sounded for half time. Neither side had yet scored anything. A smart shower of rain now came on and kept up for some time.

Sides being changed the Worcesters acted on the offensive and made a good attack on their opponents' goal, and after a hard struggle succeeded in scoring a goal. The ball being shot in under the bar off the goal-keeper who failed to hold it. The ball being kicked off from the centre once more the Worcesters again acted on the offensive and for the next five minutes kept the play in the vicinity of the Lancashires' goal. The Lancashires finally got the ball away, and worked it up their right wing. Their attempt to score was only frustrated by the splendid play of the Worcester goal-keeper, who only just had time to seize the ball and throw it away before he was rushed upon. The Worcesters now frequently kicked the ball out at the side to kill time; this made the game rather slow. The Worcester goal-keeper was subsequently again called on to do all he knew to save his side. He proved equal to the task. One of the Lancashire forwards made a good shot at goal, but sent the ball just above the crossbar and the whistle sounded, leaving the Worcesters winners of the tournament by one goal to *nil*.—*Deccan Herald*.

A NOVELTY invented by a Paris firm for the benefit of the dilettante bathers at Trouville is described as a couch formed of a sheet of canvas stretched upon a very light metal frame, and provided with a canopy to protect the eyes of the occupant from the sun. The bed is kept afloat by means of large hollow metal tubes filled with air. On this it is possible to recline at ease floating upon the water in calm weather. A small model of the contrivance has attracted crowds of gazers to the window of the shop in the Faubourg St. Denis, where it is exhibited.

THE Louvre has just acquired a great treasure in the shape of a Venetian statuette in bronze, dating from the very best period of the Renaissance, which will be of peculiar interest to experts, as there are great doubts as to its authorship. But to laymen it will be more instructive to read the story of its acquisition, which is quite a small romance in its way. The adventure is one in which that prince of bric-a-brac hunters, le Cousin Pons, would have taken particular delight. The other day a middle-aged man came to the office of M. Courajod, assistant at the Mediæval Department of the Louvre, carrying a large white box. M. Courajod was out, and the stranger, after writing a note, went away with his box. The official returned shortly afterwards, and on reading the note went in hot haste to the address indicated, and saw the statuette standing on a table in the mysterious stranger's room. He at once took the man and the box back to the Louvre, and showed the art treasure to M. Saglio, his immediate superior. The next step was to send for M. Kaempfen, the Director of the National Museums, but as he could not be got at till the next day, the statuette was left overnight at the Louvre. The purchase was agreed on and concluded in the forenoon of the Saturday. The man who sold the statuette says he obtained it from a well-known English collector, who had suffered losses in the Argentines. The whole transaction, in which four high officials and one Minister were concerned, was completed in under forty-eight hours.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THE NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING NATIVE AGENCIES ABROAD.

MR. M. B. NAMJOSI, in a paper on the above subject last Tuesday, said:—

The native merchant

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE late Lord Houghton, better known in English literature as Monckton Milnes, and father of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, seems to have regarded with a very kindly interest the island of which his son is now "Governor General and general governor," to quote one of the official titles of the Viceroy. In the collected poems of Lord Houghton there are several inspired by Irish themes. One is on "The Departure of St. Patrick from Scotland," which gives to Scotland the distinction of being the birthplace of the Irish national apostle, though most of the authorities are agreed that it is to France that honour belongs. Then there is a ballad on Patrick Sarsfield, the famous Irish Jacobite soldier, and his dramatic death on the field of London. One verse runs —

The blood outspouting from his breast, they gently raised him up.
With hollow hand he caught the stream, and filled the living cup,
Then slowly poured it on the ground, and, heavenwards gazing, cried:
O God, that this were only shed for Ireland—and so he died.

There are a few highly sympathetic verses, from the same collection, on the terrible Irish famine of 1847—

The woes of Ireland are too deep for words.
The Muse has many sorrows of her own;
Griefs she may well to Sympathy rehearse,
Pain she may soften by her gentle tone;
But the stark death in hunger and in cold,
The slow exhaustion of our mortal clay,
Are not for her to touch—she can but fold
Her mantle o'er her head, and weep and pray.
Oh! Gracious Ruler of the willing hours,
Let not this agony last over long;
Restore a nation to its manly powers—
Give back its suff'rings to the sphere of song.

"David Balfour," Louis Stevenson's new story, is to run through an English magazine beginning towards the end of the year. The book, probably in three volumes, will not be published until, say, October next year. "David Balfour" has been correctly described as the sequel to "Kidnapped"; practically it picks up "Kidnapped" where that charming story ended. We are introduced once more to David Balfour and to Alan Breck, now grown to be a man. Their doings are firstly in Scotland, whose scenery and characteristics Stevenson knows so well. Afterwards the story goes to Holland, where, if another flight across the heather is impossible, there is at least some exquisitely-told adventure.

Mr. Raymond Blathwayt has been interviewing Mr. Thomas Hardy about "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," and he gives an account of what Mr. Hardy said in "Black and White." Naturally the great point of conversation was the tragedy with which Mr. Hardy's masterpiece ends. Why did not the novelist make a happy ending?

"No," remarked Mr. Hardy, "optimistic 'living happy ever after' always raises in me a greater horror by its ghastly unreality than the honest sadness that comes of a logical and inevitable tragedy. The murder that Tess commits is the hereditary quality of which I more than once allude, working out in this impoverished descendant of a once noble family. That is logical, and again it is but a simple transcription of the obvious that she sould make reparation by death for her sin."

Mr. Hardy gives his views of Angel Clare, who as everybody by this time knows, divides the interest of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" with the beautiful not-brown Tess. Angel (Mr. Hardy puts it) is a type of a certain class of the modern young man. Cruel, but not intentionally so. It was the fault of his fastidious temperament. Had he not been a man of great stability of mind he would have followed his brothers into the Church. But he had intellectual freedom in the dairy. A subtle poetical man, he preferred that life to the conventional life." It appears that Mr. Hardy visited Stonehenge, where in the story Tess is apprehended. "It was a gloomy, lowering day" when he was there, "and the skies almost seemed to touch the pillars of the great heathen temple."

There will soon be no more mystery attaching to the last days of Shelley. The latest contribution on the subject is a booklet which reaches us from Florence, called "Gli Ultimi Giorni el P. B. Shelley," by Guido Biagi. In it are collected many data upon the exact spot of Shelley's cremation and the circumstances of the ceremony, in which the author corrects "mistakes and misconceptions" of "ill Trelawny" and "ill Dowden."

It appears that in those days the Italian authorities were in the habit of watching closely the doings of any foreigner who came to Italy, and the author has discovered in the archives of Florence several reports upon Shelley and his friends. These have, however, already been discussed, and they throw no particular light upon any matters in which we are still interested. The little volume, however, will no doubt be warmly welcomed by collectors of Shelley literature.

Dr. Conan Doyle's entrancing "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" are to be published very shortly in bookform by George Newnes and Co. Naturally, the edition will be an unusually large one, and it would be surprising if one or two or three editions suffice. "Sherlock Holmes," with his scientific way of working out adventures, and his brilliant literary style, has become an out-and-out favourite. His reappearance in the "Strand," which has unsuccessfully endeavoured to replace him with some very fatuous work, is not likely to be long delayed now. Indeed, the first story of the new series is already written, if not also the second. Presumably it takes some time to think out a "Sherlock Holmes" story, and Dr. Doyle is doing well not to overwrite himself.

"Chums," the new boy's paper which Messrs. Cassell and Co. are to publish on Sept. 14, is to be a thoroughly fresh pennyworth. That may be taken for granted when it is stated that Mr. Max Pemberton is to edit the paper. Nay, "Chums" is Mr. Pemberton's notion, his creation, and is, it may further be said, to be his ideal of what a boys' paper should be. Of course Mr. Max Pemberton is the Mr. Pemberton who writes dainty plays and pleasant fiction. Realism—healthy boyish realism—is the note he has sounded for the "Chums." There are to be special "Chums" commissioners, who will ride on locomotives or go down in divingbells, ascend high chimneys, or go cruising on torpedo-boats. In fine, commissioners will be set to do just what the average boy itches every day of his life to do.

And then the average boy, whether he is at a public school or at the back of an oilman's counter, will be told all about how the thing was done. Men who have had real adventures—adventures which have never seen print before—will be asked to set them out, an occasional war correspondent, perhaps, being called upon. There are to be articles on spears and guns, on football and cricket—always very special articles by specialists, remember—and, in fine, contributions on all manner of boys' subjects. To take one particular illustration, boys attending Eton and Harrow all write on life at Eton and Harrow from a boy's point of view. Finally, "Chums" is to be prettily illustrated, and prizes are to be given for feats of boyhood.

Early in October Messrs. Isbister and Co. are to bring out a volume entitled "Book by Book," a series of popular studies on the canon of Scripture. The studies are not altogether original, but they appear for the first time as in themselves constituting a volume. Originally they appeared as introductions to the various books of Scripture in the "New Illustrated Bible." "They furnish," we are told, "a complete and scholarly survey of the questions affecting the sacred canon which have of recent years caused so much discussion." Among the writers are the Bishop of Worcestor, Archdeacon Farrar, the Bishop of Ripon, Professor Milligan, the Dean of Gloucester, and Professor Marcus Dods.

Here is a good story from the "British Weekly":—

He was in the Doré Gallery, and standing in front of the picture "Christ leaving the Prætorium," when a gentleman said to him: "Can you tell me if this"—indicating the picture—"took place in Rome or in Jerusalem?" "In Jerusalem." Before or after the Crucifixion?" (!)

In the catalogue of the British Museum Library there are eight large folios devoted to literary Smiths. In this array John Smith pure and simple figures to the substantial number of 130. The first of note of the name wrote, in the reign of Elizabeth, "The Whole Art of Gunnerie," and other works on martial subjects; while the last celebrity was the late curator of Kew Gardens. John Smith, as an author, has dabbled in every conceivable subject. The best known is the Rev. John Smith, Rector of Baldock, Hants, who in 1825 from the Pepysian collection of books within the Bodleian Library deciphered from the shorthand MSS. the diary of the gossipy Samuel Pepys.

A second edition of "The Naulahka," by Rudyard Kipling and the late Mr. Balestier, is coming out. While there may be differences of opinion on the merits of the novel, it has from the point of view of the book-seller been a distinct success. Five thousand copies were sold in a few weeks. Half of the third edition of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads" has been sold, and there is no doubt that a fourth edition will be necessary very soon. In India, to which some of the ballads strike home so intimately, the volume has, if possible, been even more successful than in England. In Australia and South Africa it has also sold largely.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates, the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than BOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mayfield, 1,725 tons, Captain J P Murray, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE s s Isleworth, 1,715 tons, Captain J Garson, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,316 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (31st August), with a cargo of timber.

THE Barkentine Paula, 234 tons, Captain P L Breymann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (22nd August), with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr H J H Ahmed.

THE ship Imberhorne, 1,997 tons, Captain A Hanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (22nd May), with a cargo of 75,000 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE Hall Line s s Locksley Hall, 2,496 tons, Captain T Collin, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut C W Saltar, Mr and Mrs Miln, 2 infants and nurse, Captain James Rea and Miss Armstrong.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (31st August), with a general cargo and 717 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were three deaths from natural causes.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gwalior	1092	Speck	A	P & O Co
" Etolia	2113	Jones	B	K Nixon & Co
" Cy. of Dublin	2151	.....	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Oriental	939	Grier	G	B I S N Co
H M I M S Magdala	..		H J	Government
S.S. Somali	..	Francis	K	V Ebrahim
" Poonani	..	Nacoda	K	Shepherd & Co
" Kavori	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Brahmani	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" Islesworth	1715	Garson	N	K Nixon & Co
" Tanjore	1402	Barron	O	Hajee Cassum & Co
" Chychassa	1714	Wilson	P	M Mackenzie & Co
" Tadri	..	Nacoda	M alongside	Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Derby Hall	1068	Phillips	1	E Bates & Co
" Asia	[illegible]	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
" [illegible]	[illegible]	Saccarini	3	A Branchi
" Oriental	2711	Moule	5	P & O Co
" Ruthenia	3428	McCmochie	9	K Nixon & Co
" Locksley Hall	2496	Coltin	12	E Bates & Co
" Kt. Commander	1731	Thomas	13	K Nixon & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co
" Worsley Hall	2172	Black	16	E Bates & Co

VESSELS IN MERWE DRY DOCK.
(Thursday, September 15.)

S.S. Fultala 4155 Phillips M Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Huzara (s)	Stebbing	Moulmein, Aug 31.
	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Jedda, Aug 31.
	Imberhorne (sp)	Hanson	New York, May 22.
	Paula (bq)	Breymann	Mauritius, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Nowshera (s)	Smith	Calcutta, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Rhainfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, &c.
	Isleworth (s)	Garson	Port Said.
	Mayfield (s)	Murray	Moulmein.

The steamer Locksley Hall, Captain Collin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
" Kt. of St. George, for London.
" Hoseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
10	Wardha s	Mauritius.
	Hochheimer s	Middlesbro'.
11	Clan Murray s	Cape.
	Goalpara s	Calcutta.
12	Niemen s	Colombo.
	Nizam s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
9	Niobe s	Colombo.
	Loodiana s	Calcutta.
	Nawab s	Calcutta.
	Palitana s	Rangoon.
	Umballa s	Calcutta.
10	Wardha s	Calcutta.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
29	Chyebassa s	Wilson ..... London.
30	Khiva s	Shamaker ..... Jeddah via Aden.
	Arabia s	Grier ..... Persian Gulf.
31	Rhenfels s	Weber ..... Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay.
	Locksley Hall s	Collin ..... Liverpool.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
3	Pachumba s	Russell ..... Bombay via C. Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
30	Khiva s	Shamaker ..... Bombay.
31	Arabia s	Grier ..... Bombay.

Sept.		
1	Kilwa s	Gimblett ..... Persian Gulf.
2	Rhenfels s	Weber ..... Bombay.
3	Melbridge s	Ward ..... Rotterdam.
	Indra s	Lester ..... Hull.
	Pachumba s	Russell ..... Bombay via C. Coast.
5	Sirdhana s	Black ..... Bombay.
	Chyebassa s	Wilson ..... Bombay.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Locksley Hall, Collin, cir Charles Forbes and Co., for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indra s—1,800 cwts oilcake, Sanday and Co; 234 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, The Bombay Co.

Locksley Hall s—900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 129 cwts gum, K Shuriff and Co; 115 cwts gum, Heerjee Virdhare; 12 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 21 bundles country drugs, Bertie Smith and Co; 120 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola.

Malwa s—1 box gold bars, The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris; 5 cwts ivory, A C A Reman; 8 cwts ivory, A Ahmed; 8 boxes gold coins (Rs 54,000) and gold bars (..s 5,73,000), The National Bank of India.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Commander s—200 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ruthenia s—122 cuts gum, Volkart Brothers; 400 cwts rapeseed, A Allymahomed and Co; 699 cwts groundnuts and 3,999 cuts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—5 boxes gold coins (Rs 3,975) and silver coins (Rs 28,025), The Comptoir National D'E scompte de Paris.

Kt Commander s—1,280 cwts a heat, John Fachiri.

Asia s—1,300 cwts pappyseed, Nanjee Khairaz and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat, 999 cwts teelseed and 3,033 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—2,008 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—33 cwts kissmiss, 27 cwts gum and 10 cwts galnuts, M M Essabhoy; 515 cwts raisins, 28 cwts wetdates, 44 cwts hysabole, and 225 cwts oilbanum, Quan Lun Eaoo; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Gwalior s—21 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 624 cwts onions, E Arab; 32 cwts kudoo, M H E Ellias; 50 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 450 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 8 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 375 cwts onions, The Onion Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—707 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co; 142 bales twist, Killick Nixons and Co; 9 chests opium, Silas E. Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—102 bales twist, Thos. G. Hill and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 30TH AUGUST to 5TH SEPTEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—393 cwts cotton unpressed, 76 cwts wool, unpressed, 848 cwts rapeseed including jamba and seeta, 1,471 cwts jowaree and 546 corges skins.

Congo s, (Hull)—300 bales cotton, 130 bales wool, 12,289 cwts wheat, 122 corges hide and 5,722 cwts bones.

Purulia s, (Bombay)—189 cwts cotton unpressed.

Alboin s, (Antwerp)—355 bales wool, 27,538 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 67,426 cwts wheat and 6,000 cwts bones.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—110 cwts wool unpressed, 483 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 146 cwts jowaree, and 1,148 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

City of Dublin s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—2 cwts iron rods, sheets and hoops.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—60 pieces grey goods.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—361 pieces grey goods, 2,822 pieces white goods, and 948 pieces prints.

City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—250 pieces white goods, 1,583 pieces prints and 2,500 lbs grey yarns.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—1,800 lbs Turkey-red dyed yarns.

Congo s, (Hull via Bombay)—650 pieces grandy goods and 1,250 pieces white goods.

Pemba s, (Bombay)—40 pieces prints and 660 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops.

Etolia s, (Liverpool)—95,384 pieces grey goods, 83,417 pieces white goods, 57,060 pieces prints, 27,565 lbs grey yarns, 23,200 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 1,188 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets hoops and 192 cwts spelter.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—31,683 pieces grey goods, 13,907 pieces white goods, 4,119 pieces prints, 15,800 lbs grey yarns, 4,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 18 cwts steel, and 20 cwts spelter.

Chyebassa s, (London)—14 pieces prints, and 2·5 cwts copper.

Rheinfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—322 cwts iron bars, rods sheets, and hoops.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—37,697 pieces grey goods, 29,271 pieces white goods, 42,389 pieces prints, 35,200 lbs grey yarns, 23,100 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 3,007 tons coals and 399 tons cake.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—7,505 pieces grey goods, 100 pieces white goods, 295 pieces prints and 2,300 lbs grey yarns.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	112 35	91 64	89 19	86 83
Wednesday, September 13	0 80	0 44	1 49	0 22
Total	113 15	92 08	90 68	87 05
Total fall to 14th September 1891	84 45	67 9	70 74	67 27
Total fall to 14th September 1890	67 80	70 67	68 51	56 77

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st August to date
Delhi	29·755	S	4	89·6	79·1	89	0·14	21·08	+2·05
Agra	29·776	S E	4	89·6	78·9	91	..	17·00	-3·78
Cawnpore	29·789	S	3	91·0	78·1	83	0·22	29·56	..
Allahabad	29·765	W S W	3	90·4	77·8	81	..	29·66	+0·23
Jhansi	29·770	S W	4	88·9	77·7	87	..	34·16	-0·39
Jacobabad	29·729	S E	4	107·4	79·7	67	..	4·11	-1·22
Karachi	29·818	W S W	13	88·5	76·8	86	..	11·51	-0·29
Jeypore	29·789	W N W	4	82·0	74·5	84	0·68	43·43	+18·82
Ajmere	29·825	W	3	79·7	73·6	82	0·10	16·56	-3·83
Deesa	29·859	W	9	86·2	75·8	84	..	34·06	+10·02
Bhuj	29·829	W	15	92·5	74·2	76	..	8·06	..
Rajkot	29·875	W S W	9	91·9	71·8	85	0·02	19·21	-7·89
Veraval	29·891	W S W	10	85·1	76·3	80	0·02	11·93	..
Neemuch	29·800	W	14	80·8	72·1	91	..	32·38	+4·02
Indore	29·862	S W	5	78·0	70·1	94	0·05	31·43	+2·33
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	29·812	W S W	..	83·9	74·1	88	0·12	46·71	+4·25
Hoshangabad	29 863	W S W	6	81·3	73·2	90	0·20	47·71	-2·11
Khandwa	29·882	W	7	82·2	72·7	84	0·01	39·74	+12·83
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	29·848	W	8	86·8	74·4	85	0·01	37·39	-2·38
Amraoti	29·898	W	8	84·9	71·8	84	..	38·13	+10·14
Akola	29·901	N W	7	86·5	73·7	90	0·20	42·78	+16·11
Surat	29 902	W	9	89·1	76·0	93	0·04	48·35	+10·89
Malegaon	29·924	W S W	11	86·9	71·2	77	..	22·60	+4·90
Bombay	29·955	S E	12	83·1	74·2	9	0·15	86·94	+19·00
Poona	29·949	W N W	12	80·6	66·9	78	..	24·79	+8·59
Sholapur	29·961	W N W	8	87·2	69·0	73	..	19·26	-3·42
Ratnagiri	29·948	Calm	6	85·9	72·9	91	0·02	130·03	+31·32
Belgaum	29·970	W N W	1	71·8	61·9	90	..	40·66	+7·91
Goa	29·974	Calm	6	85·1	74·4	87	..	115·61	..
Karwar	29·974	N E	1	83·2	71·8	93	..	115·16	+6·47
Mangalore	29·985	Calm	1	83·8	72·9	93	0·10	110·76	-0·83
Calicut	29·993	N N W	6	83·7	72·7	87	0·02	98·66	+16·44
Cochin	29·992	N E	M	83·7	72·7	78	0·15	81·42	+9·55
Bangalore	30·012	W	7	82·2	62·0	76	..	16·30	+0·36
Secunderabad	29·934	N W	8	81·6	69·9	77	..	31·23	+9·20
Masulipatam	29·887	N W	8	90·5	80·6	75	..	27·87	+7·12
Bellary	29·989	W N W	9	89·5	67·5	71	..	13·45	+5·02
Cuddapah	29·946	W	5	89·1	71·6	67	..	24·87	+12·25
Madras	29·900	W N W	10	91·7	80·1	69	..	22·85	+9·41
Coimbatore	29·969	S	8	92·3	71·3	90	..	4·96	+0·22
Trichinopoly	29·941	W	7	97·1	74·8	65	..	13·24	+4·00
Negapatam	29·898	W	2	99·1	76·7	62	..	9·47	+0·09
Colombo	29·902	W S W	7	86·5	78·0	73	..	9·77	-11·05

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 0·45 (112·80); E. G. H. — 1·49 (90·60); G. T. H. — 0·44 (88·78); C. P. — 0·15 (86·94).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Berar, Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and generally moderate in other places. Readings are highest on and off the West Coast and to the west of Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate. Winds are very variable in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and also on the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay. Elsewhere they are blowing from their normal monsoon directions. The force has been moderate to fresh at 8h.u and Veraval. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Akola and Ajmere, 14 at Bhuj and Neemuch and 12 at Malegaon and Secunderabad. The maximum and minimum temperature variations continue to be generally small and irregular except in Central India and at Ajmere, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Belgaum, where the maximum is from 5° to 10° below the mean. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity shows a rise in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere except at Calicut, Cochin and Bellary, where they are clear. Light to moderate showers have fallen on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, Bombay, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jabulpore, Indore, Veraval, Rajkot, Ajmere, Jeypore, Cawnpore and Delhi. The isobars indicate that the depression which was near Jhansi has disappeared and that a fresh depression appears to be forming far to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay. They also show that the weather on and off the West Coast form Ratnagiri northwards as far as Veraval is in a slightly unsettled condition and more rain is likely there. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay has decreased considerably and is very weak but, as the air is damp, local and scattered showers are not unlikely. In the Madras Presidency the weather is again improving and local showers seem probable. In all other districts, except Sind, local and scattered showers may be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th September, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·793
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·3
General Directions of Wind*	S, SW, WSW, SW, SSW, SW, SSW, SSE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	252
Fall of Rain	0·22
Total fall during month	13·22
" year	87·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Sept.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1892-93:—

	Latest Month. In Sept. 1892. Bengal.	In Aug. 1892. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	47,25,000	14,00,000	61,25,000
Actual	60,29,650	17,19,600	77,49,250
Better than Estimate	13,01,650	3,19,600	16,24,250
Worse than Estimate	..	..	..

Six sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Sept. 1892. Bengal.	To end of Aug. 1892. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,83,50,000	71,00,000	3,54,50,000
Actual	3,26,91,000	62,18,100	3,89,09,100
Better than Estimate	43,41,000	..	34,59,100
Worse than Estimate	..	8,81,900	..

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to Sept. 5, 1892:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Sept. 3, 1892.	7,473,800
Balance to be remitted from Sept. 4, 1892, to March 31, 1893	9,526,200

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 5 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA,
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is unsurpassed.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Best.

It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

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IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best. Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

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Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
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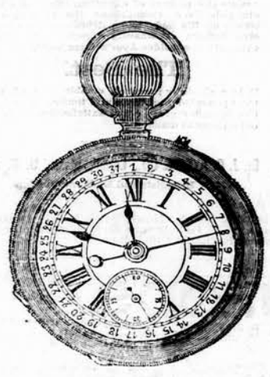

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